# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3341. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## MEMPHIS OCCUPIED.

### Its Surrender to Our Flotilla Without Resistance.

### Arrival of a Steamer at New-Madrid Direct from the City.

### OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

### Particulars of the Evacuation of Fort Wright.

### Late Southern News by Way of Memphis.

CORINTH, Saturday, June 7.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult., and that Flag-Officer DAVIS' flotilla reached Memphis the next day and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7.

The operator at New-Madrid, telegraphs that the steamer *Platte Valley*, has passed up from Memphis direct *en route* to Cairo. Our forces are in undisputed possession of that city.

NEW-MADRID, Sunday, June 7.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, has just arrived from Memphis. She reports all quiet there. The city surrendered to the National flotilla without resistance.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 7.

A special to the *Republican*, dated Fort Pillow, 5th, 11 A. M., says:

The rebels really evacuated this fort Tuesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us on Wednesday.

The work of destruction has been complete. Barracks, hospital buildings, horse-sheds, forage-barns, and three large commissary houses full of stores were burned.

Over a dozen heavy guns were left, part of them spiked, and the balance burst and the carriages burnt.

A reconnoissance to Fulton, two miles below, does not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are burning at several points, and it is feared that mines are underneath.

The fortifications are unusually strong. Heavy guns were casemated by heavy wood work, thrown over them in the form of covers, on the river bank, all of which are destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage remain.

The *Republican* Cairo correspondent says:

From all information I can gain, there is no doubt that our fleet steamed directly on to Memphis.

Late refugees from Memphis say Dr. FOWLKES, of the *Avalanche*, will be one of the first to hoist the Federal flag on the approach of the Federal flotilla. They say he has preached secession doctrine under protest for several months, and has been twice imprisoned for his fearless denunciations of the Confederate authorities.

### SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH MEMPHIS

A Memphis *Appeal*, of May 28, which furnishes us the following interesting extracts, has come to hand:

#### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A REPORT FROM JACKSON.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received by the War Department:

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862.

*To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, &c.:*

During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success.

On Friday, at Front Royal, the Federals were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured.

On Saturday, BANKS' main column, while retreating from Strasburgh to Winchester, was pierced, the rear part retreating toward Strasburgh, Sunday; the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART was pursuing the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and capturing the fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores has fallen into our hands.

(Signed.) J. T. JACKSON, Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER REPORT.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27.

The following dispatch was received by Gov. LETCHER this morning:

STAUNTON, Tuesday, May 27.

BANKS' army was routed completely, and he is still flying in utter consternation, worse than the Yankees at Bull Run. Cannon, stores and provisions are still being captured by our forces.

#### THE FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

A heavy skirmish occurred to-day, which lasted from 1 to 7 this afternoon. The firing was heard here from the direction of Hanover Court-House, and it is believed to be in that vicinity. No particulars have been received. The skirmish is believed in the city to be the prelude to a general engagement.

LATER.

In the skirmish this afternoon, at Hanover Court-house, the Twenty-fifth New-York and Twenty-eighth North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed and wounded, and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. *The Confederate loss is only six or eight.*

Nothing has yet been heard of the skirmish at Atties Station.

#### BEAUREGARD VS. HALLECK.

FORT PILLOW, May 20, 1862.

*To Gen. Beauregard:*

The enemy sent down two hundred exchanged prisoners yesterday. They have the small-pox among them. I shall quarantine them.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 20, 1862.

*Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding United States Forces:*

GENERAL: I have this day been informed by Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, that two hundred exchanged prisoners were sent to him on yesterday, and that these prisoners had the small-pox among them. I have directed Gen. VILLEPIGUE to return them forthwith.

I presume that all this has been done without your knowledge, as your communication on the subject of exchange of prisoners I regarded as an agreement on fair and equal terms.

To send us prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases of a dangerous and deadly character, is, in my judgment, violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as of humanity.

For all prisoners, therefore, surrendered by Confederate officers, I shall insist, General, that they are entitled, by every claim of fairness and justice, to demand in exchange an equal number of prisoners, in like condition of those sent back to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, Miss., May 20, 1862.

*Gen. G. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate Forces:*

GENERAL—I have just received your communication of this date. No prisoners of any kind have, so far as I am aware, been delivered to Gen. VILLEPIGUE. If you will inform me when, and by whom, these prisoners have been sent to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, I will have the matter investigated. No person whomsoever has been authorized by me to send any prisoners to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, and I am very certain that none have been sent. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

In reply to the preceding letter, Gen. VILLEPIGUE sent the following dispatch:

FORT PILLOW, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

*To Gen. Beauregard:*

The transaction is no myth, but, from what the prisoners say, much like an attempt to communicate the small-pox to my command. They were taken at Pea Ridge, and are just from an infected prison at Alton, Ill. They were received by the second in command, while I was reconnoitering. I endeavored to get Flag-Officer DAVIS to take them back, but he refused. Will send by first boat all the papers and correspondence. JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a dispatch this moment received from Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, showing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 20th inst., is not a "*fabrication.*"

Be good enough, General, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Comd'g.

To this communication no reply has been made.
MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

#### BEAUREGARD VS. THE NEWSPAPERS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 52.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, May 23, 1862.

In view of the impending events, and the proximity of the enemy, all publications relating to the organization or movements of this army, or any portion thereof, is positively prohibited. Whoever shall violate this order, if a citizen, shall be sent forthwith beyond the lines, and shall not be permitted to return within them again, and, if in the service, shall be punished according to the rules and regulations for the army.

The Inspector-General and Assistant Inspectors are especially charged with the execution of this order. By command of GEN. BEAUREGARD.
GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 54.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, May 24, 1862.

I. All newspaper and other public correspondents are hereby ordered to leave this post by the first train, nor will they be permitted to return within twenty-five miles of the lines.

II. The Inspectors General of the Army are specially charged with the execution of this order, both in relation to correspondents now here, or any others, who may arrive.

III. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to write of the movements of the army in their correspondence, and the General Commanding confidently relies on the patriotism of his troops for the faithful execution of this order.

IV. All officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and be considered as deserters, and, when arrested, shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in all the newspapers as such. By command of
Gen. BEAUREGARD.

GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

#### NORTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

*To the Editor of the Memphis Appeal:*

Having been for some time a prisoner of war in the hands of the Federal Government, and made personal acquaintance with the interior of several of their military prisons, it has occurred to me that a brief sketch of what some of those prisons are, and of the treatment of prisoners in them, might afford information and relief to the many relatives and friends of our unfortunate soldiers who are there, that they could not otherwise easily obtain.

The prison at Alton, Illinois, is the place of my first experience. The State Penitentiary was formerly at this place, but proving too unhealthy a location for that purpose, was subsequently moved, and the building and inclosure are now purchased or rented by the Federal Government, and used as a military prison—the objection against it as a place of incarcerating convicts not holding good in the case of "rebels." The number confined there was some seven or eight hundred previous to the late exchanges, mostly from Pea Ridge, Springfield and Blackwater, and political prisoners. Their treatment is inhuman. No distinction is made between citizens, officers and men. They are huddled together in the large rooms, sleeping in bunks one above another, with scarcely room to pass between the rows, leaving no room for a seat except upon the bunks. During the day some little relief is found by walking or sitting in the yard, but even this is so close that a breath of fresh air never reaches them, surrounded as it is by high stone walls.

The rations are scanty and frequently of bad quality, and the same dining-room and table furniture that once sufficed for the convicts, now answers for them—except that there are no knives, forks or spoons allowed. The cooking is done by a few of the prisoners, who take the job for want of something else to do. The officers in command are supercilious, haughty and brutal—compel, or attempt to compel, the most servile deportment, and for any offence or murmurs against their tyranny, the offender is locked in a cell and starved into compliance. They cause all debris and filth brought into the inclosure by the water, wood or provision carts, to be shoveled up for removal by the prisoners; and so of any other menial employment that becomes necessary. Meeting an officer, every one is expected to take off his hat, and otherwise bow the head and bend the knee in their august presence.

The health of the place, under these circumstances, is, of course, not improved. About 100 have died since the 1st of April, and there are now 40 or 50 cases of small-pox, which scourge has lately made its appearance there, and the whole concern bids fair to become a pest-house.

So much for Alton. It affords me pleasure to credit them with a different state of things in other places. I was fortunate enough to be one of thirteen, who, after one week at Alton, were sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. This prison consists of a number of small, single-room houses, built in rows or streets, after the usual method of arranging Winter quarters for an army. There are two inclosures or prisons, having about sixty-five of these houses in each. The inclosure is made of plank, some twelve feet high, surmounted by a sentry walk, upon which are guards night and day. These sentinels are not allowed to converse with the prisoners—this precaution being necessary to prevent the prisoners escaping by bribing the guard. The treatment is good, inasmuch as the inmates are entirely unmolested, except at roll-call in the morning, to receive their rations, and by incidental business visits from the officers on duty. The prisoners do their own cooking, washing, &c., and are well provided with facilities for the same. In each house is a good cooking-stove, to the ordinary utensils of which are added a large tin boiler, a wash-tub and washing-board. Each house is occupied by twelve men. The rations are good, and a sutler, through a hole in the wall, furnishes any additional luxury or convenience desired. The officer in command of the post is Rev. Col. GRANTVILLE MOODY, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment. He is rather a queer character, kind and courteous enough in his deportment, and requiring the same toward prisoners from his subordinate officers. He is still a narrow-minded, fanatical Abolitionist, and perseveringly talks, lectures and distributes Anti-Slavery tracts, and forbids the admission of any conservative newspapers into the prison. He is on tee "moral svasion" order.

The inclosure here is large enough to admit of outdoor amusements of several kinds; the health is good, and the prisoners generally as well contented as *prisoners* can be. Those who are there at present are mostly from Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and those taken (most wounded) at Shiloh. The latest arrival there was a portion of MORGAN'S Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. WOOD, taken at Lebanon. A large portion of the whole are citizens, political prisoners—from little boys of nine or ten years, to old men of eighty or ninety, who have been dragged away from their homes for daring to think differently from the leaders of the tyrannical Government. But every one of these, thus served, becomes the open enemy of abolition rule, and implacable forever.

After a few weeks at Camp Chase I was sent to Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay. This is purely a military prison. It is designed for company officers, the buildings are large, new and commodious, and the grounds extensive. The company officers, from all the different captures, are being collected there as fast as houses can be built to accommodate them. Those taken at Donelson, Pea Ridge, (except Missourians, who are kept at Alton,) and Island No. 10, are already there. The prison covers about fifteen acres of ground, inclosed by a fense similar to that at Camp Chase. The grounds slope to the east, where they border on the lake. Upon the west, the trees of a dense forest reach to and within the inclosure and furnish abundant shade, while a carpet of fine grass covers the ground everywhere. Altogether, Sandusky is the least disagreeable prison I saw or heard from.

The officers in command are civil and courteous; the late breeze robs the Summer sun of his heat; the view of the city, lake and neighboring islands, is fine; the restrictions upon prisoners are few, and, altogether, it is a salubrious and pleasant place.

The men who were taken at Fort Donelson are confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and those from Island No. 10 are at Camp Madison, which I believe is in Iowa. Of these places I know little. I have seen letters from both, that gave conflicting accounts of their treatment. From observation elsewhere, however, I am of the opinion that kindness is the rule, and cruelty the exception. I think this is the course laid down for the keepers of the prisons by the governmental authorities, for the purpose of allaying the inborn hate of the Southern heart, and to endeavor to make converts of those whose ignorance their insidious arguments can dupe. There seems to be a systematic effort of this kind going on through all their prisons, but I am happy to say that only in a few isolated instances have they succeeded. The few who have expressed themselves willing to take the "oath of allegiance," have been held by their companions in such bitter scorn and contempt, that few whose judgment has been blinded have had the courage to brave the censure.

Arguments the most ingenious, and statements the most absurd and false, are constantly made use of, but preaching to "rebels," before whom the great facts loom up—that their *homes are invaded*—their families subjected to the brutal insolence of such a hireling foe as they see around them, and that it is as *conquered people* only that they consent to swallow the abominable oath which only disarms them and puts them more completely in the power of the perfidious tyrants who oppress them, with these *facts* staring them in the face, preaching to "rebels" is an up hill business. Their policy, however, is a very one for us. It does us no harm, and at the same time procures for our brave, but unfortunate boys, many comforts and privileges they would not otherwise have.

I deem the course they pursued at Alton the one natural to their instincts, for the prisoners there are almost entirely Missourians, and they consider the State of Missouri a conquered province. Time will probably enlighten them as to this, and then, as I remember the haggard look and deep set eyes of some of the very first men of the State that I saw in close confinement, both at Alton and St. Louis, I almost shudder at the dark depths of the vengeance most certainly in store for the foul tyrants who oppress them. W. M. W., of 3d Reg. La. Vol.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27, 1862.

#### THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

*From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.*

We recollect noticing some days since, in a very *fishy* Southern journal, a canting encomium upon the Northern Democracy—a political organization which died with the fall of Fort Sumter, and whose putrified carcass has been long ago consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Any distinction, therefore, between the Abolitionists and this apostate party, (if we only except the small and powerless faction of VALLANDIGHAM,) is exceedingly fit-timed, and tends only to delude and deceive our people. It boots not that there is a difference of opinion between the two upon the subject of universal abolishment of Slavery, so long as they are indiscriminately arrayed against us in the ranks of the Federal army of invasion, that now destroys our homes, impoverishes our people and ravages our fields. The whole North, irrespective of former political parties, is arrayed in a solid phalanx of armed hostility to us, and we must whip Democrats, and so called conservatives, as well as Abolitionists and Republicans, if we would be free. We can see no practical difference between them so far as the vital issue to us—the war question—is concerned. The platform of the Northern Democracy boasts as one of its tenets the enunciation that the "Rebellion must be Crushed," and, in so doing, places itself, not only beyond a claim to our sympathy, but as equally hostile and malignant toward us as the original advocates and supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Where will we find more odious, violent and ungenerous enemies than DIX, DICKINSON, MCCLERNAND and BUTLER—all Northern Democrats of the "first water?" Let us hear no further mention of this faction as the especial friends of the South.

#### FORT PILLOW.

*From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.*

A rumor prevails, apparently well authenticated, that the Federal Commander on the river had made a demand for the surrender of Fort Pillow, which was, of course, refused. No intimation was given as to when the attack would be made.

It is believed, from reconnoissances that have been made, that the only land forces the enemy have on this side of the river are his cavalry. On the west bank it is known they have landed a considerable infantry and artillery force at Osceola, which is stated to have marched down and reached a point about nine miles from the river at the foot of Island No. 35, which is below Fort Pillow. The object of this movement is to reach the river below the fortifications, and erect batteries to obstruct the navigation of the river. It is believed that this force numbers over six thousand. Whether they will be permitted to accomplish their purposes undisturbed by our gunboats, as was the case once before, remains to be seen. If so, we may expect another Island No. 10 affair will be witnessed.

## ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

### The Rebels Under Gen. Adams Routed at Chattanooga.

### A FOOT RACE AND A FIGHT.

### Capture of Baggage-Wagons, Ammunition and Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. MITCHEL, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, had driven the enemy, commanded by Gen. ADAMS, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and *utterly defeated and routed them at that point.*

Baggage-wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 7.

The Old Point boat arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Belvidere*, from New-York for Beaufort, put into Hampton Roads on Thursday night, having broken some part of her machinery during the storm.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Old Point Friday forenoon, from the Pamunkey River with wounded. She proceeded to the Marine Hospital, Portsmouth, where about twenty-five of the worst cases were put off. It is contemplated to send her to New-York with the remainder.

#### How the Rebellion is Kept Alive.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

The following specimen of rebel lying is taken from the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d:

GRAND JUNCTION, Monday, June 2.

St. Louis papers of the 27th just received say that Washington is in danger. Stonewall JACKSON is within twenty-five miles of the Capital, and has possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have called out the militia, and great excitement prevails. The militia respond reluctantly.

England and France have agreed that if the latter would withdraw her garrison from Rome, she would join her and interfere in this war. France has withdrawn as proposed. The papers say we may look out for them in a few weeks on our shores.

Great fears are expressed for Baltimore and the State of Maryland. There is great excitement in the city, and rioters and mobs have full control.

#### The Case of James Trabue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 6.

JAMES TRABUE was released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance and giving the required bonds

## FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

### Everything Quiet at Noon Yesterday.

### Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

### INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Messages received at the War Department, dated at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, 12 M., state that all was quiet in that vicinity.

**Preparations for Crossing the Chickahominy—Sudden Rise in the River—Scenes on the Line of the Rebel Retreat—Consternation in Richmond.**

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, Va., Monday, 10 A. M., June 2, 1862.

Yesterday passed without the right wing of the Union army being engaged in battle, although at about noon an action was manifestly anticipated. All the preparations for crossing Chickahominy River were completed, and the troops were under orders to march at a moment's notice. The river, however, which had commenced rising during the preceding night, increased in depth at a rapid rate throughout the day, making the process of constructing bridges so excessively difficult, besides delaying other important movements to such an extent, that it was considered advisable to postpone for a time the advance movement. From 9 A. M. till 9:30 A. M. the river rose 1½ inches. Last night we were visited by another heavy shower, the effect of which will be to swell the river still more; thereby extending the period of our delay. Our non-appearance on the other side of the river this morning may be attributed solely to the fact of the inundation.

Yesterday afternoon CARLISLE'S Battery gave the rebels the benefit of some 20-pounder Parrot's, but failed to elicit a single response.

The firing on the left wing had nearly ceased at about noon. But few particulars of the battle have as yet reached us. Shortly after 1 P. M., a dispatch was read to the troops to the effect that our force on the left wing had defeated the rebels at every point, which intelligence was received with loud and continued cheers.

Later in the day it was reported that the rebels were retreating toward Richmond, which proves to have been the case.

A messenger from the left wing who came in late last night, stated that two contrabands had escaped from Richmond and reached our camps, bringing with them important information. They said that the road from the battle-field to Richmond—a distance of six miles—was one continuous line of dead, dying and wounded men, and presented a sight so horrible that they would not return to the spot upon any consideration whatever. They added further, that every house on the way and numerous houses in Richmond were filled with the rebel wounded. The utmost consternation existed among all classes, the citizens having no confidence in the troops, and the troops having no confidence in themselves. A panic was raging, and everything looked dark and ominous for the rebel army. Their loss was fearful to the extreme.

At daylight this morning the rebels seemed to have abandoned their position on the left, and taken a position directly in our front, as if they expected us to cross the river. They also got into position a battery of six pieces of artillery, pointing toward Chickahominy Bridge. Two hours later, and they were returning to Richmond, taking with them the artillery above alluded to. The cause of this sudden retreat is believed to have been some some threatened movement made by our left wing, or an anticipated attack from our gunboats on James River, which are now moving up toward the city, the obstructions in the river having been swept away by the recent freshet.

The following communication, which speaks for itself, was received yesterday by Col. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, May 23, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: We have heard in Maine of the splendid fighting of the Seventh Maine in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, and we feel to honor and bless that noble band of brave and devoted men. Their fame is of the enduring treasure of the State, and no man, officer or soldier, who had the fortune to be under your command on that memorable occasion, but shall be held in proud and affectionate remembrance by all who love liberty and are stirred by the renown of great actions.

Colonel, receive for yourself, and the officers and soldiers of your regiment, my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred upon the State; my congratulations for your brilliant success, and my warmest prayer for the health and welfare of you all.

Very truly and affectionately, your obed't serv't,
(Signed) ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.
Col. E. C. MASON, Seventh Regiment Maine Vols.

WHIT.

#### Additional Lists of Wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port last evening, with upwards of six hundred wounded soldiers from the battle-field of Fair Oaks. We give the list below. A steamer also arrived at Boston yesterday with a large number on board, the names of whom are telegraphed, and two lists are also telegraphed from Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT ON BOARD THE VANDERBILT.

*New-York Regiments.*

S. Costello, Co. B, 1st.
P. Calsey, Co. K, 72d.
S. Shay, Co. F, 38th.
W. H. Goodrick, Co. C, 44th.
A. Watson, Co. H, 9th.
W. Moore, Co. E, 38th.
C. Mier, Co. F, 76th.
S. C. Jennings, Co. A, 44th.
J. Dunn, Co. F, 72d.
J. Murphy, Co. F, 72d.
S. W. Carr, Co. B, 40th.
A. P. Dennis, Co. A, 96th.
A. Kirby, Co. D, 5th.
B. Curtis, Co. F, 81st.
W. Daniels, Co. B, 100th.
H. E. Palmer, Co. K, 96th.
J. Reardon, Co. C, 1st.
S. Van Gordar, Co. A, 56th.
M. Bailey, Co. A, 14th.
W. B. Krum, Co. I, 32d.
J. B. Cottington, 4th Bat'y.
P. A. Coomadt, Co. C, 81st.
David Finkle, 5th Battery.
Joseph Douglass, Co. H, 96th.
M. H. Larkins, 8th Battery.
William Brown, Co. E, 73d.
C. W. Wilson, Co. G, 73d.
David Salmon, Co. B, 49th.
W. H. Churchill, Co. C, 81st.
D. Nightmann, 1st Artillery.
Samuel Sexton, 1st.
J. K. Moffit, Co. D, 40th.
T. Dougherty, Co. I, 70th.
E. Longware, Co. I, 96th.
F. Gering, Co. H, 100th.
Geo. Whister, Co. C, 100th.
F. McCarty, Co. A, 1st L. I.
R. Burk, Co. A, 36th.
J. A. Brown, Co. I, 32d.
H. Mitchell, Co. I, 1st Bat'y.
H. Cook, Co. C, 5th.
J. L. Bedington, Co. A, 1 Ay.
J. Gilibrough, Co. K, 9th.
S. H. Larsons, Co. B, 96th.
H. H. Goodman, Co. G, 92d.
A. H. Swee, Co. C, 96th.
J. Ewart, 7th Battery.
J. Lawrence, 7th Battery.
Sergeant-Major C. Browne, 100th.
R. J. Hurd, Co. F, 85th.
C. Clough, Co. D, 100th.
J. D. Howell, Co. B, 100th.
Philip Lynch, Co. A, 96th.
H. Ryan, Co. K, 96th.
, Faran, Co. A, 21st.
John Ansen, Co. G, 70th.
C. A. Bartlett, Co. G, 27th.
W. S. Villes, Co. D, 74th.
A. J. Shepherd, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Clark, Co. H, 30th.
W. H. Keilogg, Co. A, 1st Ar.
B. M. Wash, Co. A, 1st Ar.
J. Van Patten, Co. A, 1st Ar.
C. W. Sixburg, Co. A, 1st Ar.
G. W. Hurling, Co. G, 12th.
A. P. Hart, Co. A, 1st Art.
Chas. Cook, Co. E, 40th.
P. McCarthy, Co. E, 40th.
P. Odey, Co. I, 5th.
D. Owa, Co. E, 40th.
W. T. Cruchin, Co. H, 87th.
J. Glode, Co. F, 96th.
E. K. Welch, Co. K, 96th.
T. E. Allen, Co. K, 96th.
W. Starkweather, Co. A, 100.
F. L. Arnold, Co. A, 100th.
Serg't Rodden, Co. D, 96th.
Morris Tracy, Co. B, 1st L. I.
P. McGowen, Co. A, 61st.
S. W. Valentine, Co. I, 40th.
W. W. Kelly, 8th Battery.
Thos. Learn, Co. K, 86th.
Philip Bisby, Co. E, 92d.
James Drenn, Co. D, 40th.
James Haze, Co. D, 87th.
J. Gallagher, Co. I, 1st L. I.
Christ. Hoey, Co. G, 52d.
John Wister, Co. K, 37th.
Alonzo Ganirong, Co. E, 40th.
H. B. Thayer, Co. G, 40th.
C. Johnson, Co. F, 100th.
B. Bristol, Co. A, 10th.
H. B. Kramer, Co. I, 32d.
P. Salior, Co. F, 58th.
J. N. Grandy, Co. F, 98th.
R. Deacon, Co. D, 42d.
N. R. Dibble, 8th Battery.
G. Jackson, 8th Battery.
J. Beck, Co. B, 96th.
Mel. Haney, Co. D, 90th.
A. Adams, Co. A, 1st.
E. Saunderman, Co. H, 1st.
D. Pangborn, Co. C, 91st.
J. R. Dunham, Co. I, 32d.
S. Parks, Co. C, 92d.
H. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
G. H. Reynolds, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
D. Sullivan, Co. C, 92d.
W. A. Ribtemour, Co. A, 91st.
A. Bennett, Co. C, 81st.
G. Callaghan, Co. G, 37th.
Lt. J. H. Marky, Co. D, 37th.
Pes. Pratt, Co. B, 100th.
T. Duffy, Co. I, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Capt. Sullivan, Co. I, 1st L. I. Volunteers.
Lt. A. S. K. Bogue, Co. I, 1st.
Capt. John Rains, Co. G, 85th.
Nelson Chapin, Capt. Co. K, 85th.
H. Burns, Co. G, 40th.
Patrick Griffin, Co. C, 100th.
W. M. Bailey, 7th Battery.
C. A. Bailey, 7th Battery.
F. Bandhorse, Co. D, 55th.
H. H. Bull, Co. I, 72d.
1st R. J. Whitny, Co. D, 92d.
H. E. Galbreth, Co. A, 92d.
C. Darnlin, Co. A, 1st Battery.
J. Mack, Co. D, 1st L. I.
A. Caberly, Co. D, 12th.
A. Hiddle, Co. K, 61st.
D. E. Arnold, Co. G, 72d.
H. Howard, Co. D, 40th.
C. MacDonald, Co. G, 38th.
F. Braslin, Co. H, 40th.
R. White, Co. D, 2d.
F. L. Wiswell, Co. A, 7th.
A. K. Webster, Co. D, 84th.
Josiah Osgood, Co. G, 72d.
N. T. Sheehan, Co. B, 40th.
Jesse Groff, Co. D, 40th.
D. O. Beckwith, Co. K, 87th.
Peter Brett, Co. E, 74th.
Francis Kempter, Co. A, 70.
Richard Foriers, Co. K, 72d.
Wm. Backus, Co. G, 72d.
Chas. Munday, Co. F, 73d.
Michael Faley, Co. C, 38th.
Peter Tracy, Co. B, 100th.
James Dillon, Co. D, 34th.
Lewis Haight, Co. G, 34th.
E. W. Allison, steamship *Palmetto.*
G. Jenkins, steamship *Palmetto.*

*Pennsylvania Regiments.*

C. Blake, Co. K, 104th.
Monroe Mock, Co. A, 52d.
R. G. Barber, Co. I, 23d.
S. S. Coen, Co. F, 8th.
N. Winberg, Co. G, 98th.
C. Abbott, Co. K, 101st.
M. Barnett, Co. A, 63d.
H. H. Shiner, Co. A, 52d.
Henry Anthony, Co. D, 93d.
J. Stafford, Co. H, 85th.
A. Maroll, Co. B, 23d.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
A. M. Snodgrass, Co. D, 93d
B. Harm, Co. A, 93d.
J. H. Brown, Co. G, 93d.
Lieut. T. T. Maynard, Co. B, 63d.
T. Curley, Co. G, 104th.
Wm. F. Dunlop, Co. I, 103d.
Henry Young, Co. G, 93d.
D. McCandister, Co. A, 101st.
H. Montgomery, Co. B, 103d.
D. Laird, Co. G, 101st.
L. Hall, Co. F, 63d.
P. B. Hovis, Co. I, 103d.
S. Shaw, Co. H, 103d.
J. L. Cole, Co. I, 82d.
Charles Crow, Co. K, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. C, 31st.
T. McCann, Co. A, 62d.
Augustus Hiddle, Co. A, 61st.
James Reeder, Co. K, 93d.
John Callaghan, Co. E, 63d.
A. C. Reeves, Co. K, 104th.
F. Robb, Co. H, 102d.
D. Bell, Co. D, 105th.
P. Nugent, Co. F, 63d.
B. F. Smith, Co. A, 52d.
Wm. Wolburn, Co. A, 52d.
Henry Coates, Co. B, 23d.
J. Bluhnan, Co. K, 93d.
J. Bixby, Co. K, 92d.
T. M. Schlaback, Co. G, 52d.
D. Saunder, Co. I, 62d.
J. M. Eckles, Co. C, 101st.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
Wm. Snodgrass, Co. B, 93d.
H. Haun, Co. A, 93d.
S. Brown, Co. G, 93d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
D. D. Miller, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. M. Glofton, Co. I, 93d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
L. Blackman, Co. A, 32d.
D. D. Melloch, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
C. M. Glough, Co. A, 93d.
T. L. Maynard, Co. A, 63d.
P. A. Hovis, Co. I, 103d.
A. Shaw, Co. H, 30th.
J. G. Cole, Co. I, 82d.
Charles Crow, Co. D, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. D, 31st.
Thos. McLean, Co. A, 52d.
Lt. W. McFalls, Co. A, 23d.
J. W. McNight, Co. A, 23d.
Wm. Vides, Jr., Co. A, 23d.
Chas. M. Young, Co. F, 23d.
J. J. Shields, Co. K, 105th.
Harry Grover, Co. H, 105th.
Thos. Grisk, Co. E, 92d.
Jas. Clymes, Co. , 104th.
Gilebien, Co. G, 104th.
Solomon Soudar, Co. E, 101st.
John J. Howe, Co. K, 23d.
J. E. Meares, Co. D, 61st.
A. Ballow, Co. D, 63d.
J. A. McCaffrey, Co. D, 63d.
J. S. Gray, Co. D, 63d.
W. J. Kennedy, Co. D, 63d.
Jas. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
B. Bell, Co. E, 52d.
Smith Kennedy, Co. G. 103d,
L. Huff, Co. D, 61st.
J. B. McKnight, Co. B, 57th.
H. Bennett, Co. G, 61st.
R. McKenney, Co. E, 81st.
E. Crane, Co. H, 61st.
J. Fleming, Co. E, 63d.
Wm. Smith, Co. I, 61st.
I. L. Talbott, Co. C, 104th.
Wm. Bostaph, Co. F, 103d.
Robt. Jenkins, Co. A, 52d.
A. Derman, Co. D, 61st.
C. Monday, Co. H, 23d.
J. McKalvey, Co. G, 102d.
S. W. Slackhouse, Co. C, 101st.
Geo. Kerr, Co. L, 23d.
J. Wolf, Co. E, 61st.
P. C. Spencer, Co. F, 105th.
E. Enlenstein, Co. G, 98th.
A. Salley, Co. I, 104th.
F. Goodsmith, Co. I, 93d.
P. H. Shenbuyer, Co. I, 23d.
Jacob Buck, band, 23d.
N. McKartin, Co. F, 23d.
Andy Eye, Co. K, 61st.

*Maine Regiments.*

A. P. Shaw, Co. A, 3d.
J. R. Walston, Co. A, 3d.
Ezekiel Howard, Co. G, 4th.
Surgeon G. A. Wilbur, 11th.
Thos. G. Purgrey, Co. A, 11th.
Jas. M. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
Chas. M. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
W. H. Decker, Co. I, 11th.
K. McCauley, Co. F, 11th.
M. Moore, Co. A, 3d.
O. Grand, Co. K, 3d.
G. C. Gould, Co. K, 11th.
D. W. Eaton, Co. K, 3d.
W. Garland, Co. G, 11th.
C. Hawnes, Co. I, 2d.
B. A. Colby, Co. K, 2d.
D. Webber, Co. B, 2d.
A. Hartford, Co. K, 2d.
D. A. Filbrook, Co. K, 3d.
N. C. Wessus, Co. D, 11th.
Richard Dickson, Co. D, 3d.
L. W. Bennett, Co. G, 11th.
F. Scotney, Co. F, 11th.
Chas. E. Miles, Co. A, 11th.
E. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
H. C. Quinby, Co. H, 3d.
J. W. Ford, Co. F, 11th.
W. L. Dunlop, Co. F, 3d.
C. A. Palmer, Co. A, 11th.
C. D. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
M. Stoneford, Co. A, 11th.
G. W. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
W. S. Smith, Co. F, 11th.
A. Morell, Co. H, 11th.
A. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
Cap. W. L. Richm'nd, Co. H, 3d
E. Thompson, Co. F, 3d.
Chas. F. Buckner, G, 11th.
O. G. Buck, (band,) 11th.
J. Devine, Co. G, 11th.
J. B. Merry, Co. G, 3d
Sergt. R. Packard, Co. F, 3d.
S. Bramnerd, Co. I, 11th.
H. K. Donton, Co. D, 3d.
N. F. Kennistons, Co. D, 3d.
G. S. Wing, Co. F, 3d.
S. M. Higgins, Co. A, 3d.
A. J. Woodberry, Co. K, 3d.
H. Penneman, Co. H, 3d.
S. H. Colson, Co. I, 4th.
J. F. Garland, Co. K, 3d.
J. W. Ellwell, Co. A, 3d.
P. T. Francis, Co. A, 3d.
H. S. Webber, Co. A, 3d.
C. A. Coombs, Co. A, 3d.
A. M. Young, Co. K, 4th.

*Massachusetts Reg

# THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

## DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

### Arrival of the State of Maine at Fortress Monroe.

### The Daniel Webster at Boston.

AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6.

The following wounded arrived in the steamer *State of Maine* to-night:

*United States Chasseurs.*

Lieut. George Bernard, Co. G.; Capt. D. A. Pelmbet, Co. E.; Sergeant B. B. Wilson, Co. K.; V. Sook, Co. K.; Thomas Knight, Co. E.; T. Murphy and Jesse Wood, Co. D.; F. Shafer and J. Felton, Co. A.; H. Reel, Co. F.

Corp. John Eschlz, Corp. M. Truesdale, J. Ryan, Co. H.

James Higgins, Co. G.

*Fifty-second New-York.*

James Wachter, Sergeant, Co. E; A. Schauber, Charles Kalsein, Co. A; M. Oseban, Co. G; M. Linksey, Corporal, Co. D; G. Ketternenuck, Co. I; H. Deterke, Co. C; Charles Barmain, Co. E; Conrad Nulty, Sergeant, Co. G; C. S. Peterson, Sergeant, Co. I; L. Genejer, Co. K; E. Leakler, Co. H.

*First Long Island.*

A. Richmond, Co. C; J. H. Bogart, Sergeant, Co. H; H. Goodchilds, Co. K; J. J. Campbell, Co. I; H. K. Lenny, Co. C; John Kelly, Co. H.

*Thirty-fourth New-York.*

William Peck, Co. K; William Outhert, Co. K; Peter Sheppard, Co. C; F. Sisco, Co. E; J. H. Moore, Co. G; P. Van Court, Co. G; W. H. King, Captain, Co. I; D. Rogers, Co. K.

*Thirty-sixth New-York.*

Jas. McDonald, Co. D.

*Twentieth Massachusetts.*

Michael Donnelly, Co. K; John Lyons, Co. D.

*Seventh Michigan.*

Sergeant T. C. Norton, Co. H; Corporal L. Locklin, Co. C.

*Sixty-fourth New-York.*

A. M. Very, Co. G; J. Noltie, J. Powell Smith, Co. C; A. J. Bannister, Co. D.

*One Hundredth New-York.*

John Kaughman, Co. G; J. Darley, Co. H; N. O. Dafred, Co. C.

*One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania.*

W. H. Farrell, Co. H; M. M. Darling, Co. B; H. M. Burris, Co. H; Robt. Miller, Sergeant Co. B; S. A. Craig, Lieutenant Co. E; H. H. Depp, Co. F; J. A. Armstrong, Co. E; J. S. Johnston, Co. E; A. C. Mann, Co. E; D. C. Palmer, Co. E; C. Brant, Co. E; J. Dickey, Co. H; H. Willard, Co. E; A. Young, Co. C; G. B. Snyder, Co. K; J. McGaugh, Co. K; J. B. Taylor, Co. D; J. Moore, Co. H; G. Brittan, Co. H; H. Sharp, Co. K; J. Wallace, Co. E; J. W. Van Hurd, Co. F; R. Bedell, Co. K; W. C. McKee, Co. H; J. Miller, Co. F; J. McLaughlin, Co. K; B. L. Johnson, Co. H; J. W. Champion, Co. F; G. W. Young, Co. F; L. Burns, Co. B; W. J. Parsons, Co. B; C. J. Watson, Co. B; Wm. Fox, Co. B; J. C. Botham, Co. K; J. Yingling, Co. K; Sergt. A. Mason, Co. K; P. B. Wenz, Co. H; W. J. Hickman, Co. H; Sergt. J. L. Platt, Co. K; Jas. Taylor, Co. F; F. W. Grove, Co. A; J. E. Miller, Co. H; J. Korabaugh, Co. B; A. C. Little, Co. A; A. Niel. Co. F; P. J. Adams, Co. A; S. P. Hadan, O. Grossman, J. H. London and Sergt. S. Hibber, Co. A; J. Hines, Co. F; J. Hunsing, Go. D; J. Anderson, Co. K; G. F. Denpick, Co. E; Capt. Levi B. Duff, Co. D; Capt. Robt. Kirk, Co. F; A. C. Thompson, Co. K; Sergt. J. H. Gray, Co. E.

*Sixty-third Pennsylvania.*

Wm. Bitney, Co. A; Sergt. G. B. Chalmers, Co. K; Corporal J. Morris, Co. A; J. Bagley, Co. A; H. Moffat, Co. A; P. Whalan, Co. H; J. Prout, S. Sterit, and D. Auskin, Co. A; A. Williams, Co. K; S. Shallenberger, Co. K; H. K. Gress, Co. G; Lieut. W. Smith, Co. A.

*Ninety-third Pennsylvania.*

S. Pooversman, Co. E; Sergeant W. Rhodes, Co. B; Corporal J. B. Allen, Co. K; A. Hennewell, Co. K; John Fritz, Co. B.

*Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.*

A. K. Bailey, Co. C; H. Williams, Co. H; P. Allis, Co. H.

*Eighty-first Pennsylvania.*

F. Flanagan, Co. C; Geo. Rooney, Co. C.

*One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania.*

Jacob Ofcudelf, Co. C; John Prencher, Co. F.

*One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania.*

E. Shear, Co. G.

*Thirty-first Pennsylvania.*

Wm. C. Stewart, Co. E; Corp. L. C. Eliot, Co. F; W. Durrah, Co. F.

*Seventy-second Pennsylvania.*

Joseph Flauvell, Co. F.

*Twenty-third Pennsylvania.*

Thos. Umsted, Co. H; J. W. Boorland, Co. K; and Lieut. Adams, A. D. C. to Gen. Graham.

*Fifty-third Pennsylvania.*

Peter Everitt, Co. K; Corp. Jacob Yonger, Co. D; Wm. Sergent, Co. E.

*Sixty-first Pennsylvania.*

A. J. Starrit, Co. C; P. R. Werner, Co. F.

*Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.*

Wm. Grover, Co. I.

*Seventy-third New-York.*

D. Bailey, Co. B; P. Carr, Co. B; H. Roche, Co. F; T. Shear, Co. A; J. W. Fordiger, Co. B; Washington Miller, Lieutenant, Co. C.

*First New-York.*

P. Cunningham, Co. G.

*Fifty-fifth New-York.*

Harry Riker, Co. G; L. Favor, Corporal, Co. G; Geo. Bryant, Co. B.

*Eighty-seventh New-York.*

J. Lunley, Co. D; B. Scanlan, Co. A; J. Barrett, Co. A; D. McCann, Co. E; M. Brain, Co. E; J. H. Howdley, Lieut., Co. H; D. H. Flambran, First Lieut., Co. A; H. C. Selbay, Second Lieut., Co. A; D. Morgan, Co. D; M. Curren, Co. I; C. Francisco, Co. H; Wm. Strakewell, Corp., Co. A; Wm. McCarty, Co. I; B. Kinney, Co. I; P. Monahan, Co. H; P. J. Ackman, Co. C.

*Fifty-second Pennsylvania.*

G. A. Bass, Lieut., Co. K.

*Seventy-fourth New-York.*

Lieut. E. Bernard, Co. G; F. Wallace, Co. C; H. McLaughlin, Co. C; Otis Eaton, Co. I; S. Calabrasa, Co. B; G. P. Holt, Co. G.

*Ninety-second New-York.*

P. W. Hale, Co. H; J. Allen, Co. I; Jas. Moffatt, Co. K; C. Spidell, Co. D; N. Taylor, Co. C; P. D. Esmond, Co. K.

*Sixty-ninth New-York.*

J. O'Shaughnessy, Co. D; Sergeant Thos. Riley, Co. A.

*Fifty-sixth New-York.*

Lieut. Wm. Calkin, Co. H; Wm. Walch, Co. D.

*Ninety-sixth New-York.*

Lieut.-Col. C. O. Gray, Jas. Craig, Lieut. Wm. Flanders, and J. Heath, Co. C.

*Sixty-second New-York.*

Jas. Ellis, Co. B; Sergeant P. J. Delancy, Co. F; W. P. Kennedy, Co. B.

*Seventy-second New-York.*

Corporal Wm. Louchbanen, Co. A.

*Ninety-eighth New-York.*

J. B. Hardy, Co. B.

*Eighty-eighth New-York.*

John Goff, Co. F.

*First Minnesota.*

M. W. Dumsie, Co. B.

*Fifth Michigan.*

T. Bigelow, Co. H; O. P. Husted, Co. D; R. Donnelson, Co. D; J. Wright, Corporal, Co. F; W. Lycer, Co. D.

*Eleventh Maine.*

D. Philbrook, Co. F.; P. A. Day, Co. A.

*Sixty-first New-York.*

N. W. Dale, Co. E.; George E. Church, Co. E.

*Fifth New-Hampshire.*

G. S. Gove, Co. K.

*Sixth United States Infantry.*

O. Nesch, (Band.)

*Eighth New-Jersey.*

R. M. Abrams, Co. A.; P. Hurley, Co. H.

*Seventh Maine.*

J. W. Leland, Co. B.; G. W. Gordon, Co. I.

*Second Rhode Island.*

R. A. Turner, Co. G.

There are also eight of the enemy's men on board, including Surgeon McSwain, of South Carolina.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 7.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, just arrived from White House, brings the following wounded soldiers of New-York regiments:

M. C. Bilory, Co. A. 55th.
Henry Conlon, Co. B, 73d.
W. F. Stock, Co. K, 55th.
George Fahr, Co. A, 55th.
H. C. Russell, Co. K, 55th.
Gilbert M. Miller, Co. B, 55th.
Frederick Hickman, Co. G, 55th.
Timothy Spanner, Co. D, 37th.
W. H. Schrost, Co. B, 61st.
John Wilson, Co. I, 36th.
Lieut J. W. Lewis, Co. B, 36th.
Fred. Smidt, Co. G, 55th.
Felix Arnold, Co. E, 55th.
J. Blowers, Co. E, 81st.
Napoleon Le Mountain, Co. A, 93d.
D. W. Lawrence, Co. D, 93d.
L. Perry, Co. M, 53d.
Henry Kearn, Co. I, 55th.
Owen Bulger, Co. C, 37th.
Fred. McCanby, Co. E, 55th.
Michael McGinity, Co. E, 37th.
David B. Owens and Wm. Ellis, 1st Artillery.
Geo. Pullman, Co. C, 81st.
Capt. John Pfamuller, Co. G, 55th.
David Lee, servant to Capt. P.
Wm. Hannon, Co. I, 88th.
John Walker, Co. C, 81st.
Lewis Gaus, Co. K. 81st.
James Leggett, Co. E, 55th.
Henry Croper, Co. B, 81st.
Henry Zagher, Co. E, 56th.
Charles Thomas, Co. K, 92d.
R. B. Gilman, Co. K. 92d.
Peter Cookly, Co. E, 98th.
Joseph Patteli, Co. A, 98th.
Commissary Sergt. W. E. Walkley, Co. E, 93d.
J. Wilkinson, Co. F, 92d.
Joseph Teyzen, Co. F, 92d.
Morris Muth, Co. C, 55th.
James Culligan, Co. B, 96th.
Samuel Hose, Co. K, 98th.
Thomas Murphy, Co. K, 98th.
Martin Carrol, Co. D, 36th.
M. Manan, Co. E, 37th.
Joseph Richards, Co. K, 92d.
Somuel Cameron, Co. A, 56th.
Robt. Tygh, Co. A, 81st.
Corp. John Van Clief, Co. I, 38th.
Sergt. Arthur T. Picket, Co. I, 38th.
Edward Newmelkel, Co. G, 52d.
Wm. Baumont, Co. H, 73d.
John G. Weaver, Co. A, 52d.
Otto Stell, Co. C, 52d.
H. C. Wells, Co. K, 81st.
B. F. Reymore, Co. K, 81st.
Matthew Lynch, Co. A, 37th.
John Horrigan, Co. E, 81st.
D. Johnston, Co. F, 96th.
John D. Morton and J. H. Whipple, Co. K, 56th.
Jno. Jones, Co. A, 39th,
Justin Morrill, Co. B, 81st.
Geo. Doremus, Co. K, 36th.
M. Henzel, Co. I, 52d.
Walter Cheney, Co. K, 100th.
Wm. Robinson, Co. C, 98th.
W. J. M'Collem, Co. E, 98th.
John O'Connell, Co. E, 37th.
Henry Opeman, Co. D, 56th.
John Bratcher, Co. H. 92d.
Sergt. Wm. A. Moss, Co. C, 100th.
Lieut. Bird, Co. I, 37th.
Chas. J. Watson, Co. E, 40th.
J. Tuttle, Co. K, 37th.
Wm. McMahon, Co. K, 55th.
W. W. Sheldon, Battery A, 1st Artillery.
Lieut. H. A. Hill, Co. E, 56th.
Lieut. John W. Oliver, Co. H, 81st.
John H. Delaney, Co. C, 1st Excelsior.
Lieut. P. N. Rausen, Co. F, 96th.
Thos. H. Collins, Co. K, 81st.
Thos. Walsh, Co. H, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Jos. Smidtmer, Co. G, 52d.
Miles Hewlit, Co. I, 96th.
Jos. Carey, Co. K, 96th.
John Zindle, Co. A, 56th.
Jacob Dier, Co. K, 52d.
Simon Isingrain, Co. B, 52d.
Jno. Heitzmann, Co. B, 52d.
John Hills, Co. F, 37th.
Wm. Haffner, Co. C, 52d.
Michael Bamrick, Co. F, 37th.
John Allan, Co. H. 100th.
M. Doughan, Co. H, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Peter Heyes, Co. A, 37th.
Ed. Kernelly, Co. H, 67th.
James Hooten, Co. H, 5th Ex. Brigade.
Martin Kafferty, Co. H. 5th Ex. Brigade.
Wm. Aggas, Co. D, 81st.
John Burton, Co. I, 40th.
Adolphe Tagge, Co. K, 1st Ex. Brigade.
D. McLaughlin, Co. I, 40th.
B. Canfield, Co. K, 70th.
Samuel A. Hall, Co. L, 56th.
Calvin Prairie, Co. A, 96th.
Thos. Regan, Co. 1, 2d Fire Zouaves.
Wm. Newell, Co. I. 2d Fire Zouaves.
Thos. Byrne, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
William H. Scammell, Co. G, 40th.
Patrick Carron, Co. D. 57th.
A. Huntington, Co. H, 87th.
J. Degrining, Co. B, 52d.
J. Schellcross, Co. E. 55th.
E. B. Clapp and E. S. Dunklee, Co. G, 40th.
Thos. J. Patterson, Co. A, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Wm. H. Frank, 8th Battery.
Lieut. Leon Cavellier, Adjutant 55th.
Robert Vincent, servant to Adjutant.
Capt. Archibald Gibson, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Patrick Higgins, Co. K, 56th.
Charles Baidermann, Co. C, 55th.
Charles J. Simmons, Co. B, 85th.
Lieut. Charles W. Breed, Co. A, 96th.
A. L. Elliott, Co. A, 96th.
James Waterman, Co. H, 33d.
Moses Gill, Co. A, 96th.
John Carpenter, Co. E, 96th.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. F, First Chasseurs.
All New-York Regiments.

*Massachusetts Regiments.*

Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens.
Capt. W. B. Shores, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Devens.
Col. Henry S. Briggs, 10th.
Levi J. Johnson, (colored,) servant to Col. Briggs.
J. W. Howland, Quartermaster, 10th.
W. Luther, Co. H, 10th.
Thos. McQuinley, Co. D, 10th.
Fred. W. Lee, Co. C, 10th.
Frank Gilman, Co. G, 10th,
Michael Brew, Co. C, 10th.
E. M. Johnson, Co. C. 10th.
A. M. Justin, Co. I, 10th.
W. Marther, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. S. S. Williams, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. J. B. Parsons, Co. C, 10th.
A. H. Smith, Co. I, 10th.
W. McKinsly, Co. C, 10th.
John Megriam, Co. E, 10th.
Lorenzo D. Livermore, Co. H, 10th.
G. T. Wright, Co. G, 10th.
Henry Parsons, Co. H, 10th.
Elias Creberth, Co. I, 10th.
E. Austin, Co. H. 10th.
John L. Knight, Co. H, 10th.
Wm. Gibson, Co. A, 1st.
Russell B. Taylor, Co. C, 10th.
F. O. Hillman, servant to Capt. Parsons.

*Pennsylvania Regiments.*

Amos Wharford, Co. F, 104th.
John Wiley, Co. A, 101st.
Thomas Sellers, Co. F, 85th.
Isaac B. Currie, Co. E, 102d.
Sergeant Wm. Young, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. Kinbler, Co. H. 93d.
John Dye, Co. G, 61st.
Orville D. Hardy, Co. H, 93d,
Henry H. Leiseurberg, Co. H, 93d.
Wm. H Ruch, Co. H, 93d.
John L. Miller, Co. H, 93d.
A. Jackson, Co. H, 103d.
Peter Kinler, Co. H. 103d.
William Shaw, Co. D, 23d.
Wm. R. Elliott, Co. C, 104th.
Peter O. Cornell, Co. G, 104th.
John Straus, Co. G, 104th.
Isaac J. Robinson, Co. G, 104th.
Joseph Atkinson, Co. F, 23d.
Fenton Louden, Co. G, 104th.
Jordan Cooper, Co. C, 104th.
Thomas Dunkle, Co. A. 103d.
J. D. Cooper, Co. I. 101st.
Levi Shreikengas, Co. D, 103d.
Patrick Kelley, Co. D, 102d.
John J. Wighton, Co. A, 104th.
Amos Fielding, Co. C, 61st.
Frank Dunn, Co. G, 23d.
Harrison Young, Co. H, 35th.
Sergeant Wm. English, Co. B, 105th.
Arad Wilbur, Co. E, 102d.

*Michigan Regiments.*

John Feudt, Co. K, 5th.
Samuel Christopher, Co. D, 5th.
Peter Boffinger, Co. K, 5th.
Peter Cornelia, Co. G, 3d.
Wm. Clark, Co. G, 3d.
Hugh Sattmlore, Co. A, 5th.
Michael Shannigan, Co. A, 5th.
Patrick Queen, Co. E, 5th.
Wm. Campbell, Co. A, 5th.
Edwin Allen, Co. D, 3d.
Oscar Foster, Co. C, 3d.
A. K. Mathews, Co. F, 5th.
John W. Tremper, Co. D, 5th.

*New-Jersey Regiments.*

Dayton Peck, Co. B, 3d.
Albert Hubbard, Co., H, 2d.
Charles Langley, Co. H, 3d.
James Spring, Co. E, 3d.
Felix Schrudch, Co. K, 5th.
Joseph Gannon, Co. D, 6th.
George M. Strasser, Co. B, 6th.
James Brannigan, Co. B, 5th.
Johnson Loots, Co. A, 6th.
Charles Danskman, Co. K, 6th.
Elliott Martin, Co. I, 5th.
Rhina Conklin, Co. D, 5th.
Franklin Thomas, Co. I, 5th.
Japhet B. Lanagan, Co. I, 5th.
Lewis Drummond, Co. G, 6th.

*Long Island Regiment.*

Edward Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
M. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
Samuel R. Baisley, Co. A, 1st.
Joseph Watkins, Co. I, 1st.
Lee A. Scott, Co. C, 1st.
Daniel Meeker, Co. C, 1st.

*Maine Regiments.*

Jno. W. Murphy, Co. B, 3d.
Lieut. I. J. Robinson, Quartermaster 11th.
Sergeant W. P. Plaisted, Co. K, 11th.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters.*

Ebenezer Jones, Co. A, 1st.

Medical officers of the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital transport *Daniel Webster:*

*Medical Director*—Dr. J. W. Grimes, of Washington.

*Physicians*—Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Dr. Erskine Mason, of New-York City.

*Ward Masters and their Assistants*—Drs. J. C. Andrew, A. R. Gray, W. F. Woolsey; Messrs. S. B. Ward, L. De F. Woodruff, A. B. Hall, S. W. Roof, A. Weather, H. G. Smith, J. K. Babcock, John McVay, G. P. Eastwick, A. C. Bishop, E. C. Pratt, H. E. Smith, W. Geodward, S. E. Hasbrook, W. Rukby, J. P. Maynard, B. F. Holby, J. H. Emerson, M. A. Miller.

*Lady Assistants*—Mrs. Trotter and Miss Hamilton.

*Apothecaries*—Mr. E. Rulow and Mr. Charles Dennen.

*Commissary and Purser*—Mr. Beverly.

*Assistant Commissary and Purser*—Mr. J. H. Reid.

*Messenger Master*—W. H. Raymond.

*Passengers*—Mrs. Ballstier, Miss Butter and Miss Johnson.

THE WOUNDED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday June 7.

The wounded brought by the *Daniel Webster* arrived in comfortable condition, and many will soon be able to rejoin their regiments. There will be kindly cared for in Boston.

Capt. JOHN S. PYMANLER, Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment, was struck on the right knee by a bullet, but the injury is not serious.

Lieut. LEON CAVILLIER, Adjutant of the same regiment, received two bullet wounds in the left arm, and one in the side. He is in comfortable condition.

Lieut. JOHN W. OLIVER, Eighty-first New-York Regiment, has his left elbow and forearm badly wounded by a ball.

Lieut. CHAS. W. BREN, Ninety-sixth New-York, sick.

Lieut. J. A. RAWSON, Ninety-sixth New-York, badly wounded in the head.

Lieut. WM. BIRD, Thirty-seventh New-York, ball through the shoulder.

## GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

### OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

### BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

**Another Picket Fight—The Rebels Driven Back—Skirmishing in a Thunder-storm.**

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Friday, May 30, 1862.

Another attempt to drive in the pickets in front of Gen. CASEY'S position was made this morning, with as little success as that of which I gave you an account yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, 400 of the rebels advanced on the pickets, who fell back before them on their reserves, and then rallying advanced under the lead of Col. BROWN, of the One Hundredth New-York, driving the enemy before them to some distance in front of the original position of the pickets, to which they returned, however, as soon as the rebels had retreated. This affair, of no great importance in itself, is of service in showing how thoroughly our troops are to be depended upon in an emergency.

I cannot understand how the rebels can have any very considerable force in front of us here when they are so ready to give way to resistance. Is this done to demoralization, or are they trying the game of making a large show with a small force, in which they are skilled? They have a couple of rifle-pits, which have been discovered in the edge of the wood opposite our lines. Others may be concealed there. After the affair of this morning, Col. BAILEY got some of his artillery in position and shelled the woods, covering the rifle-pits, but with what effect it is impossible to tell. It at least served to keep the enemy awake, and they responded with two pieces, but doing no damage.

We had one man killed and four wounded in the attack of our pickets this morning, as follows:

*Killed*—JOHN J. BEACH, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania.

*Wounded*—David Miller, David Baker and Robinson Bier, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania; Silas A. Sawyer, Co. H, 85th New York, severely in leg.

*Missing*—Second Lieut. LUCIEN W. BRUNDAGE, Co. H, 85th New-York.

Six dead rebels were found in the field after the engagement, and the officer in command of their force is known to have been wounded, being seen to fall from his horse. The rebels make so little by these attacks, it is a wonder they continue them.

A heavy storm of wind and rain is visiting us as I write. Two days rarely pass together without rain, and though June is upon us, the nights are as cold as in March or April. It is a queer country, or a strange season—the natives say the latter.

Just as I close, REGAN'S Battery opens again, and I can see the shell whistling across the open space in front of my tent. The crash of his guns alternate with the roar of the thunder, and the flash of his pieces tames before the vivid lightning shooting across the sky. The sharp pattering of the rain on the canvas above me gives additional variety to the scene. PIERREPONT.

**From the Right of the Line—The Country and its People—Lies in the Rebel Capital—Confidence of the Army in Gen. McClellan.**

*Extract from a private letter, dated*

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., (NINE MILES,) Thursday, May, 22, 1862.

From the date of my letter you will observe that we are rapidly approaching the Capital of the so-styled "Confederate States." After the battle of West Point, orders were issued for an immediate forward movement; and from that time to this the entire army has been advancing, cautiously but surely, toward this great centre of rebellious hopes, this chief corner-stone in the tottering pillar of secession. Gen. FRANKLIN'S *corps d'armée*, comprising his former division and that of Gen. SMITH, occupies the extreme right of this long line, which stretches many miles southward, and is opposed, of course, by the left wing of the enemy, who is reported to be strongly posted on the south side of the Chickahominy River. I am not at liberty, as you are aware, to speak of matters connected in any way with our advance. To all intent and purpose, we are supposed to know nothing about future plans and movements. A General Order was issued yesterday against it, and as we all realize the justice of it, and are both willing and anxious to submit most cheerfully to any restrictions which our able Commander may deem necessary to secure the full fruits of a splendid victory, we do not hesitate to comply most rigidly with its injunctions. It might occur that information conveyed in a private letter, although not intended for publication, might accidentally fall into the hands of the enemy, and prove as valuable to him as it would be prejudicial to us; and we cannot, therefore, be too cautious, even in our correspondence with those at home. I can speak of the past and present without restraint; and, so far as my letters prove interesting in this way, you are welcome to all I see and all I know. In our march from West Point along the Pamunkey River, and thence from White House toward Richmond, we have passed through many scenes of interest, and have gathered together incidents characteristic of the people, which must always furnish good food for future digestion, and prove hereafter pleasant reminiscences of along the wayside of our march to Richmond. The country itself is decidedly behind the age, and furnishes on all sides abundant evidence of a state of carelessness and indifference, which must speak wonderfully against a more general appreciation of the great resources of the State. Nature has certainly been prodigal of her gifts to Virginia; but, instead of cultivating them for her own benefit, the people seem to have remained apparently blind to the improvements which have characterized and kept pace with the march of progress during the last fifty years. All along the line of our route we observe evidences of a want of taste, and notice indications of a careless manner of living, which, in the North, would be attributed solely to the more enervated habits and dispositions of the residents.

All the white males, from the age of 18 to 55, have been forced to join the rebel service, whilst old men, women and children are left at home to witness the advance of our troops, and perhaps to mourn for days of peace and prosperity, which can alone restore to them all they have lost in behalf of a people who have proved themselves perfectly indifferent to the cause of right and justice. The more I hear from them, and the more I learn of their past experience, the more am I forced to believe that continued misrepresentation has been the means of alienating two-thirds of the people from their allegiance to the Union. The leaders of this unholy rebellion are the ones who should be punished severely for the gross deception they have practiced from the commencement of the war. You may form some idea of the extent to which this has been carried, when I mention one or two circumstances which have come under my own immediate observation. One occurred yesterday, as the column halted for a short rest upon the march. I rode over to a dwelling a short distance from the road, as I frequently do, to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the occupant, and, upon entering, found a woman with her aged mother and children; the husband had been forced into the rebel army, and had been absent several months. This woman *professed* a warm attachment for the Union, and expressed a strong desire to see it restored. She admitted frankly that they could only *exist* under the present Government; and, upon questioning her, I was surprised to learn that the most absurd stories had been told them about the manners, customs and purposes of the "Northern Invaders." Her children's brains would be dashed out; her property burned; her slaves forcibly taken; and, in fact, desolation and ruin would follow in the track of our advancing columns.

When such assurances as these have been scattered broadcast, it is not difficult to imagine a state of desperation and fear amongst the people; but dark as was the cloud which lowered over them, and dreadful the picture of our barbarities sketched for their benefit, I am happy to say that both are dispelled immediately upon the arrival of the Union forces; for so perfect is the discipline of the troops, and so stringent are the laws which control them, that every precaution is taken to protect the property of every one; and, so far, no complaint has been made, but, on the contrary, wonder has been freely expressed at the unlooked-for kindness of our forces.

I could multiply instances, but time will not permit me to extend this very long letter. A day may come, if I live, when I may have an opportunity of expatiating further upon a subject upon which volumes might be written. We are now very near Richmond; our balloonist sees the people walking in the streets of that doomed city.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is planning, as usual, most beautifully. He is evidently the man for the times, and is second to no General living. He is idolized by the troops, and over 100,000 men stand ready to follow him everywhere and anywhere. As he passes through our lines on our marches, the very air resounds with the glad and enthusiastic cheers of his brave army; and many a hat is tossed wildly up in perfect ecstacy at his presence. He is our General and the troops know it, and feeling unbounded confidence in him, they move gladly on. FRANKLIN is equally beloved, and, being a superior officer, we feel assured of victory. With MCCLELLAN and FRANKLIN, we are ready for any number the enemy may bring against us.

**The Advance from White House—Traditions—Crump's Plantation—Gen. Sickles' Arrival—Rebel Liberality—Successful Skirmishing.**

WHITE OAK SWAMP, MIDDLE ROAD, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From the White House landing to our present encampment, a distance of 15 miles, and within ten miles of Richmond, we found few farm-houses that could be either called comfortable inside or beautiful without. The style of architecture varies, but is by no means pleasing to the eye. How these old dilapidated exteriors and interiors looked in the days of Virginia's earliest history, I am unaware. At the present time they are a mass of tottering brick and wood, decayed by time, falling piece by piece. None bear the slightest trace of repair or of that compound known as paint. The occupants seem to have abandoned all veneration for the homes of their progenitors, so much so that when the front portico gave way before old Time, they no doubt felt thankful they had still the back one left to make their entrance into and exit from their crumbling domicils.

The White House, belonging to the Custis family, you have had a full description of in previous letters. I might here mention, however, that one of your correspondents is in error relative to the original house being destroyed by fire. The present house, with the exception of the two wings attached, is the identical one where WASHINGTON courted the widow CUSTIS. The estate is known as the "Old Quarter." About a mile and a half from the house, on the road leading to the Baltimore cross-roads and the Richmond turnpike, there is a cluster of large oak trees of ancient growth, standing on the edge of the rising ground facing the level track where the White House stands. The roots cover the surface for fifty feet in circumference. Beneath the base of the largest tree a spring of water gushes forth of great purity.

Tradition states that POCAHONTAS, tired and weary with hunting, with some of her father's chiefs, discovered this spring and tarried to bathe her feet, while the chiefs hunted the forest for game. Early settlers from this tradition named the spring Pocahontas' Bath. It is now called the Old Quarter Spring, after the farm. WASHINGTON, on his return from his marriage ceremony at St. Peter's Church to the house of his wife, together with his attendant friends, halted at the spring and drank from a wooden bucket to the health of the bridesmaids. About a mile back from the spring, and a little to the right, stands a residence of tolerable antiquity, belonging to the Mason family, now occupied by a descendant, Dr. MASON, who is the Presiding Justice of New-Kent County, as well as a practicing physician. He is a personification of the old type of a Virginia F. F. V. The polish on his waxen floors look like glass, and his sideboard is decorated with crystal cut glasses, with two decanters in bold relief, containing old Bourbon of the rarest quality. Over his mantelpiece hangs an oil painting, representing a *fac simile* of the original house, built by the MASONS, on Mason Island, in the Pamunkey River. On the mantelpiece lies a brick, with raised letters, 1698. This is the date, the Doctor says, when the house represented in the painting was built. The outside of the Doctor's present residence shows a calm resignation to the havoc of Time. The beautiful lattice-work around the portico has the moss growing on its broken fragments. The stables, barns, and out-buildings severally, have rude cedar posts propping up their sides and roofs, supporting their decrepit age. As I gazed upon their tottering aspect, I thought Slavery was linked with their decay. I trust it is so. There is nothing in the mouldering ruins of Virginia's first families to recommend its perpetuity.

Next to the White House, the Mason mansion is the best, toward Baltimore Cross-roads. There are many small farm-houses, apparently built by the first settlers, crude in finish, and in a frightful state of delapidation.

The place next in order worthy of notice is Dr. CRUMP'S plantation—seven hundred acres, situated at the Baltimore Cross-roads, eight miles from the White House, on the road to Richmond. There is quite an elegant house upon the estate, as well as numerous out-buildings, in a fine condition of repair. Dr. CRUMP, like Dr. MASON, is also a Justice of New-Kent County, and was a member of the Legislature when the ordinance of secession was passed, and voted heartily for that measure. Dr. CRUMP is very wealthy. He owns forty-two negroes, sixteen of which, at the present moment, are not come-at-able, owing to strange notions of being free. When our army landed at the White House, they hired themselves out as cooks, &c., to the officers, without as much as saying to CRUMP—their master—"By your leave," and they peremptorily refuse to "go back to their quarters." CRUMP'S grief is overwhelming. His wife and the young CRUMPS share his feelings of affliction with a devotion worthy of stoics.

Dr. CRUMP'S house being the most respectable of its class, I took up my abode there for three days. Gen. SICKLES arrived at the same time, with Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG and Lieut. LAURIA of his staff, and the General was assigned the bed occupied by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON some two weeks since, in his retreat from Williamsburgh. Dr. CRUMP was an obliging host, and Mrs. CRUMP was indefatigable in endeavors to make our stay comfortable. The General started off the following morning, to report in person to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and before leaving called for his bill. The landlord of the "Golden Lion" could not have hit on a more outrageous demand. The General has often dined and supped at renowned *cafés*, but CRUMP, Justice CRUMP, overstepped all bounds of conscience. The General paid his bill without questioning its correctness, and in answer to CRUMP'S hoping to see him again soon, the General made the satirical reply, "I *fully* appreciate your kindness."

Down at the forks of the road we have a temporary hospital. CRUMP'S kindness to the patients is often spoken of among the invalids. It consists of his liberal supply of milk, for which he charges *thirty cents* a quart, and butter one dollar a pound. To the officer of the guard stationed at the house for CRUMP'S exclusive protection from straggling soldiers, CRUMP suggested the guard should be provided with rations, as he would not be able to feed them, (there were only two,) for bacon was high, and he was afraid he would not have sufficient to last until the war was over.

Provost-Marshal withdrew the guard when we advanced here.

CRUMP was on great terms of intimacy with JEFF. DAVIS, whom he styled the President in his conversations with me. DAVIS advised CRUMP to burn his dwelling and destroy all his movable property, as the National forces had invariably done the same thing wherever they advanced. "Our patriots," said JEFF. DAVIS, "when they can afford no assistance to our cause, fly with our armies. [illegible] he would consider the matter. DAVIS [illegible] from Richmond, with several of his Cabinet [illegible] after the fight at Williamsburgh on Tuesday, and held a consultation with his prominent officers. What transpired at this interview, CRUMP was not informed, but DAVIS left, on the morning of Wednesday, for Richmond, in great haste. Joe JOHNSTON stayed at CRUMP'S until his rear column came up, Thursday evening, and then left. Our troops came up on Friday following, and occupied the ground.

Dr. CRUMP obtained a pass from the Provost Marshal to visit the White House, and there met with some of his hands, whom he accosted in a kind manner, desiring them to return to their quarters. One of them, a likely negro, who, CRUMP assured me, was worth $1,800—he had him insured for $1,200—replied to his salutation: "Now, Dr. CRUMP, dis ain't de way you talk to us when we home; you say you d—d black s— b—, do dat; and last week you hit me ober de head with a rail. Der am de spot. I kin show him to any gemman." The negro took off his cap and displayed a bruised cranium.

CRUMP was about losing his equanimity of temper, when he concluded to mount his horse and leave the place.

On reaching home, Mrs. CRUMP was much affected to hear he had not returned with his property, and advised him to shoot a colored preacher, by the name of GORDON, who they suspected was the instigator of their troubles. To make matters still worse, the principal housewoman was not expected to live. She was a faithful servant, about 40, worth $800.

Dr. CRUMP shed tears, so did Mrs. CRUMP. I appreciated their feelings at losing so worthy a servant, but was a little surprised when CRUMP said; "You will excuse me, Mr. ——, but it's too bad. Them sixteen niggers were worth $12,000, and this woman $800, easy. I could have sold her a month ago, but I was a fool." CRUMP applied the handkerchief to his eyes, and wiped away the tears that rolled down; "too bad, too bad," he ejaculated, as he sobbed audibly.

CRUMP is a representative of Virginia planters. There are two or three fine houses between Dr. CRUMP'S and White Oak Swamp. Their owners have deserted them—gone to Richmond. These have been turned into hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers.

Gen. PORTER has had another successful and brilliant fight, a few miles from New Bridge, routing the rebels completely.

The retreat of BANKS has had no effect on our forces, unless to make them more determined to capture Richmond. If the stories of contrabands and deserters prove true about the rebels having one hundred and fifty thousand men (probably half that number) it is immaterial. Gen. HOOKER, with a little over six thousand, whipped four times that number of their chosen troops at Williamsburg. M.

**Hooker's Division—Reports from Richmond—The Negroes Harassing the Rear—Picket Duty, &c.**

POPLAR HILL, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From a deserter who came to the headquarters of Gen. GROVER to-day, we learn that the rebels about Richmond are sadly reduced in provisions. He states that their supplies are now completely cut off, since New-Orleans has fallen. The effect of that event was galvanic, and like an electric shock it vibrated through and through the South. The cattle from Texas were suddenly stricken from the list of their supplies, and salt meats and bread became at once their staples of food. One after another—rice, beans, sugar, coffee, tea and all the minor articles of diet, disappeared from their stores, until now they are reduced to salt beef and bread, and that in by no means abundant quantity. Still the credulity of the weaker-minded mass of their army is kept from exhaustion by fable and misrepresentation. But a growing distrust is manif

made characters, the word "Oysters," whether this is the name of the suburban village, or whether bivalves were disbursed there for cash, I am unable to determine. A rod behind the "dépôt" was the most crazy, dilapidated log hut I ever saw. On a tall pole in front waved a tattered and faded rebel flag, nailed to said pole, defiantly perhaps, perhaps for want of a rope. And here we of the Hundredth are, constantly on duty now moving about every day, watching the foe, supporting and extending our pickets, forming reconnoitering parties, often jumping up with our coffee half boiled on the fire, and our wet clothes half dried, to march through the mud a mile or two and then march back again perhaps. Such has been our life for the past few weeks, but we are close to Richmond now, we are confident of the result of a battle, why should we despair; a week or two will put the city in our possession, so many of us think; and when the glorious end is consummated, what one of us will remember past fatigues or regret that strong or weak, sick or well, hungry or full, he kept up with the regiment, and was in at the death.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, Monday, June 2, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Before this can reach you, you will have had particulars of the fight on the last day of May, and the 1st of June, better described than I can undertake to do it now. But you have, I know, been most anxious about me. I am safe enough, having got a little scratch on the shoulder—only just enough to swear by—though I feel something like one might who had thrust his head into a hornet's nest and came out unstung. That I and many others of our boys escaped, is a miracle—nothing less. We were four hours in front of an enemy numbering three to our one. *That I know*, as far as the different parts of the field where I was engaged were concerned, for their bullets came amongst us three times as fast as we could possibly return the fire. Well, they outflanked us everywhere—got possession of our camps, and had a jolly time generally among our knapsacks and haversacks—for which they paid us in full the next morning, however. I have just returned from the ground; all my dry goods had vanished, save one or two little knicknacks contemptuously pitched out as worthless. These, however, I gathered up as precious relics. The battle-ground is an awful sight. At one place, in front of a piece of "slashing," behind which our Colonel had taken position with some fractions of regiments, the rebels lay in piles, side by side, almost. None can deny them the credit of having fought bravely. A South Carolina regiment, advancing across an open field, had its flag shot down six times; and I constantly "saw daylight" through their ranks as their men fell; but they closed up in beautiful style. I think, from the appearance of the field, their loss was twice as much as ours. And as we hold the same number of inches now that we did before the fight, it is difficult to conceive what they have gained by it, unless it be indeed a few changes of linen, of which, judging from the appearance of prisoners, they stood in great need. Our regiment, being badly broken up, is held in reserve with some others; but we are generally enthusiastic, and fully ready to try them again. Our Colonel is dead, though he remained without a scratch till the retreat began. He was at least a brave man. Good bye.

AZOR HILTON HOYT.

## THE MILITIA AT THE WAR.

### THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

IN CAMP AT BALTIMORE—FEMALE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—CAMP LIFE.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. CAMP MONROE, PATTERSON PARK, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

News from the Twenty-second Regiment, in their initial campaign, cannot fail to interest many of your readers. Husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, and lovers, we left our homes at the call of our country; and though the heavens have conspired against us our enthusiasm is unsubdued, and we make merry in our leaky tents as though exposure to storm were the normal condition of the human species. To be sure we were disappointed in not going to the Capital, but as *Dix* has gone to *Dixy* to prepare the way for our southward progress, we hold our souls in peace, obey our officers, and wait the longingly anticipated order to advance on rebeldom.

Yet if intercourse with Secessionists were all we asked, we need go no further to experience it. The women (to say nothing of the men) of Baltimore, are beyond the force of unprofane adjectives to express it, indecorous and overbearing toward all whose frontispiece bears the ornament of "U. S." Of what I speak, I need only say in confirmation, "*magna pars fui.*" Stepping into a car the other day, one of our "boys" stood by the side of a lady, (?) who sat with upturned nose and sneering mouth, expressive of supra-refined disgust. When opportunity offered, he took a seat by her side, upon doing which, she started up, shook the dust from her feet as a testimony against him, and left the car! Most of the ladies here are equally civil; they give us extremely wide berths (which is more than they do in camp) when we approach! Dresses which have brushed against a Union soldier bring only half price at second-hand clothes stores!

But this is not a recital of our camp experience. Call us five hundred and fifty men, including officers, and allow us a hundred tents, and you will have an idea of the size of our "cotton village," for we have improved on Abraham's custom of sleeping *five in a bed*, (you remember he "slept with his fore (four) fathers,") and sleep six without a bed!

Many of the readers of your paper have seen soup administered to the poor of our cities, but the ludicrous is there subdued by the sight of the grief-harrowed expression which the faces of the miserable recipients wear. Condensed humor, however, titillates the spectator of ration-serving in such a camp as ours. Picture to yourselves the heir-apparent of "two millions a year," at the sound of "fall out for rations," advancing with a jolly smile, plate extended in one hand, cup in the other, and knife and fork under his arm, to receive his soup, bacon, beef and coffee. See him returning (the smile elongated) to his *sixth* of a tent, seating himself on his knapsack and smacking his lips over the, to him, delicious repast; for food earned by hard labor is always good, however coarse it may be. Then, more pleasing than all, remark the increase of healthful glow and elasticity of step which already, after the few days of our campaign, characterize all our men.

*Thirdly*, (as the clergymen say,) I must tell you of our "Police." Company H bought a model rattan broom, and "detailed" a man to sweep our "street" every day. The other companies, admiring our system, acquired a habit of borrowing our broom; and a suggestion to the Quartermaster resulted in the purchase of a sufficient supply of tools, and the establishment of a police whose duty it is to keep the streets free from everything which defiles. So, every morning, the police of each company may be seen engaged in the graceful occupation of street-sweeping, which is performed so thoroughly as to put to deserved shame the Hackley system of the great metropolis; and throughout the day, the Chief of Police pokes his head into this or that tent, anxiously inquiring who it was that presumed to throw upon our otherwise immaculate pavement the segar stump, piece of orange-peel, or coffee-soaked bread.

All who have personal interest in us may feel assured of our well-being and well-doing. Health makes the office of our excellent physician almost a sinecure. Our officers are kind-hearted, efficient, gentlemanly. We soldiers consider our officers truthful, and they assure us that we are orderly, industrious and patriotic. We mean to do what in us lies to maintain dignity and morality in our camp, and to prove our soldier-life to be one of manly performance of duty—duty to our country and our God. It was a solemn sight last Sunday—that of our regiment drawn up at the foot of a hill, as we formed three sides of a hollow square, to attend the service of our Chaplain, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, who visited us purposely to preach to the regiment. His text, (Joshua, 1st chapter, 1st clause,) so developed as to impress us with the importance of a firm adherence to duty, and a strong trust in God, was listened to with profound attention, and the determination was general to lay its teachings to heart.

Every evening, before tattoo, we hold prayer meetings in several of our Captains' tents. The glad sound of praise to Jehovah of Hosts, and the earnest entreaty to have grace to resist temptation, cannot fail to be well pleasing to God, and to draw down blessings upon us. Remember us in all our interests, and we will endeavor to do credit to your confidence.

SUPERNUMERARY.

### THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON—IN CAMP AT TENNALLYTOWN—THE BARRACKS.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CAMP MARTIN, TENNALLYTOWN, D. C., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. H. P. MARTIN, which, together with many other militia regiments of New-York City, answered the call to Washington so promptly, has gone into camp at Tennallytown, three miles from Georgetown. The trip from New-York to Washington was diversified with but few incidents worthy of narration. There was considerable show of patriotism along the route, and especially through Pennsylvania they met with hearty cheers along the line of the road.

It was interesting to compare the manifestation of patriotic feeling of the different States through which we passed. I think that Pennsylvania, perhaps, surpasses New-York in that line. At Philadelphia the arrangements for the entertainment of the soldiers are most excellent—the long room is kept scrupulously neat and clean, the white tables are spread with a good and substantial breakfast of coffee, bread and butter and cold meats, in a systematic and orderly manner, and the whole place reflects credit upon the benevolent ladies who superintend it.

The arrival of the Seventy-first in Baltimore was immediately followed by that of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The city appeared perfectly quiet, and we observed no manifestation of that rebellious feeling which report had prepared us to expect; on the contrary, as the regiment marched through the streets, Union flags were waved from the windows of some of the houses, while at others ladies were to be seen, whose smiling faces denoted that their hearts were with us and our cause.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore, Col. MARTIN at once reported to Gen. DIX for transportation to Washington, when that officer ordered him to proceed at once to Harper's Ferry, but as this order was in direct conflict with Col. MARTIN's previous orders from Gov. MORGAN to report himself at Washington, Gen. DIX rescinded his order, and furnished the regiment with transportation, when it immediately proceeded to Washington, where they arrived at 12 P. M. Wrapped in their blankets, the regiment passed the remainder of the night upon the dirty floor of the barracks, which have been built for the temporary reception of soldiers. The building consists of two large rooms, each capable of accommodating a regiment, having at one end three large bath-tubs, deep enough to dive into. The arrangement is excellent, but there is certainly need of a Sanitary Committee to keep the place clean.

In the morning, the regiment were removed to the Capitol, where they remained for three nights, and on Monday morning took up their march for Tennallytown, to garrison Fort Gaines on the banks of the Potomac. The encampment is situated on beautiful rising ground, surrounded by green fields and green woods. The spot is delightful, and the scenery charming, but how long the regiment will remain here no one at present knows. Meanwhile the men are active in getting the camp in order, and in adorning their tents, both interior and exterior, and making themselves as comfortable as a camp life will admit.

There are a great many recruits in the regiment, whom Col. MARTIN will at once proceed to get thoroughly drilled, when he will be once more prepared to render that efficient service to the Government which he has already performed on a previous occasion. All he wants is the proper material to back him

MONTAUK.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

**Judge Muir and the Louisville Legion—North Alabama and Jere Clemens—Bidders for Army Contracts Sworn—The Episcopal Bishop's Official Non-Committalism—Prominent Mischief-makers.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 30, 1862.

On behalf of the loyal ladies of the Seventh Ward, Judge MUIR, on the 16th, presented to the Louisville Legion a superb silken flag, bearing in letters of gold, the words, "Louisville Legion—the Seventh Ward remembers Shiloh." Judge MUIR accompanied the presentation with a letter saying:

"We cannot forget that, in the face of attempted obloquy, and in scorn of the threats of traitors, you rushed to the rescue of an imperiled Constitution in your country's darkest hour. Nor can we ever forget that night of terrible anxiety, (the night of the 17th of September,) when the 'glory-covered Legion,' then commanded by the brave ROUSSEAU, stood almost alone between us and the desperate parricides who were marching upon our beautiful city. You kept the cruel invader at bay, and saved us from calamities too great for human endurance. The fortune of war at last brought you face to face with these disloyal Kentuckians, and you drove them in ignominy from the field of Shiloh."

Lieut.-Col. BERRY, for the Legion, replied:

"We accept the trust, simply pledging ourselves to stand by it as Kentucky's soldiers should ever stand by the flag of the Union. Your deep interest and warm affection for us must inspire each soldier of the Legion with fresh zeal in the work of crushing treason and restoring the Union."

One of the Legion, on the 22d, wrote: "The boys are all firm and will fight like tigers."

A North Alabama regiment, on the 24th, threw down their arms and surrendered to Gen. HALLECK. Hon. JERE CLEMENS, of Huntsville, will do much to set right the people of Northern and Central Alabama.

Nine hundred and fifty tons of Government stores were shipped from here the 26th and 27th. During the last three days, 664 hhds. and 503 boxes tobacco have been sold. There were 28 boat arrivals and departures yesterday. Gold sells at 4½ per cent. premium. Exchange dull, Treasury notes mostly supplying the demand for bills on the East.

Capt. SYMONDS to-day advertises that he will receive sealed proposals until the 4th of June, for furnishing 1,000 bbls. pork, 100,000 pounds sides, 100,000 pounds shoulders, 1,000 bbls. beef, 1,750 bbls. flour, 700,000 pounds bread, 2,500 bushels beans, 100,000 pounds coffee, 150,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds candles, 20,000 pounds soap, 2,500 gallons molasses, 1,000 gallons whisky. He will entertain no proposal not accompanied by this declaration:

"I, (or we,) the undersigned, hereby solemnly attest that no person entertaining disloyal or unfriendly sentiments toward the Government of the United States, is or shall be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the stores offered for sale to the Government of the United States in my (or our) proposal of this date."

Bishop SMITH, of the Diocese of Kentucky, in his address to the State Episcopal Convention sitting here, prays that "peace may speedily be restored to our deeply-afflicted country." He has "almost literally nothing to report. The obstructions to the ordinary channels of trade and business have completely paralyzed all educational and missionary operations." The Bishop, though himself regarded a good Union man, feels "admonished by many prudential considerations to omit all outside questions." Unfortunately, not all the Rectors in this Diocese are regarded personally as sound, or officially as abstinent on "outside questions" as Bishop SMITH and Rev. Dr. JAMES CRAIK. However, Episcopalians generally, like other denominations in Kentucky, are deemed loyal.

Resident rebels, who aid, incite and encourage rebel prisoners here in traitorous practices and insults, are advised to take warning from the sentinel's shooting dead an insolent and refractory prisoner yesterday, who persisted in standing at a window waving a secesh flag, and foully abusing the sentinel, after being three times ordered to leave the window and comply with the prison rules.

Capt. BLOOD, of our Provost Guard, yesterday arrested and imprisoned J. D. WRIGHT, editor of the Carrollton *News*, and other Carroll County Morganites. Circuit Judge NUTTALL, of Henry, will be looked to. He is a rank, rampant rebel, doing much mischief by word and deed. He, Senator GROVER, Representative BURNS, and their followers, in Henry, Owen, Boone and other counties, scatter whenever they hear that Lincoln troops or officers are around. Unionists of Marion complain of the presence of bolsterous, troublesome and dangerous rebels, and men who ran off last Fall to join the invading army. SAM and J. C. RANEY are mentioned as among the most prominent pests of Marion. Unionists call for prompt action of the civil and military authorities, and the formation of Home Guards.

PONTIAC.

**County Conventions Needed—Further Action Against Guerrillas—Losses from Rebel Cotton-Burning—Great Sales of Tobacco—Bridging the Ohio, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The Nationals of Henry resolve that all Secession or Southern-Rights office-holders resign, that no man should be placed in official power who now or ever has advocated a separation of the United States, that marauding parties in Kentucky should meet with prompt resistance and repression, and no one can or will be considered Union who will not openly own himself against such bands of pirates. The claims of the many rival Union candidates in the several counties should be decided by Conventions, so as to concentrate the Union strength and insure its success. Shipments of gunpowder to suspicious parties, by the Kentucky Central, are stopped. CHAMP FERGUSON is at Burksville with his cut-throat gang. Speedy relief must be sent to the Union men of Cumberland, Bath, Montgomery, Floyd, Wolfe, Breathill, Morgan. These heroes will be exterminated, or they, with the Government's help, will exterminate the guerrillas. The Unionists of Mason are arresting and imprisoning spies, and putting under heavy bonds their consorts and confidants. Bourbon, Nicholas and Lewis are organizing efficient Home Guards. The Grand Jury of Powell finds ten indictments for treason and levying war against the State.

The Twenty-third Indiana, out of their last payment, have sent to their families $40,000.

A secesh merchant of this city has in and about Memphis over $150,000 worth of cotton, taken for debts, and awaiting the reopening of the Mississippi. BEAUREGARD's ruffians will burn it and millions more. Many West Tennessee planters, with cotton unsold and unpaid for, would, if they could, hold on to it. Those who can't be humbugged into destroying their cotton, to keep it from the clutches of "Lincoln robbers," are coerced to destroy it or to give it over to the riff-raff, who pile it up and fix it ready for the torch. The citizens of Davidson County, Tenn., lose a million of dollars by cotton-burning.

Eleven hundred and ninety-eight hhds. tobacco sold here last week, 4,215 last month, 16,614 during season. The sales are reported beyond parallel as to the quantity disposed of in warehouse, at high prices for all descriptions. Medium leaf, last week, brought $7 50 to $8 50; good and fine leaf, $9 to $15. Eleven hundred live stock on sale the past week. Four millions feet lumber, shingles, &c., arrived here in the Spring from Pennsylvania. The mutual commercial, agricultural, social, as well as political and military interests of Kentucky and her sisters—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—point out the utility of bridging the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville or Paducah. One hundred thousand dollars are already subscribed for a bridge between Cincinnati and Covington. A bridge between Louisville and Jeffersonville was planned and commenced some twenty-five years ago. Its importance is a thousandfold more obvious now than then. Thanks to the energy of JAMES GUTHRIE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, a new bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville will be ready for use by the 15th.

PONTIAC.

## IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

**Confederate Vessels Forbidden to Enter Turkish Waters.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The following is an extract from a dispatch from Mr. MORRIS, dated Legation of the United States of America, Constantinople, May 6, 1862:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 20, bearing date April 1, 1862, and to transmit to the Department a copy of the Vizerial of the Sublime Porte, interdicting the entrance into its ports and waters of privateers or other vessels acting against the shipping of the United States of America. This order is even more stringent than stated by me in a previous dispatch. It is, in fact, an absolute and unconditional prohibition of the entrance of privateers in any class of vessels into the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, fitted out for the purpose of preying on the commerce of the United States of America. The naval vessels of the United States are not subjected to any restrictions whatever. This proceeding is confirmatory of the liberal and friendly spirit to which I have heretofore had occasion to refer, and characterizing the relations of the Ottoman Government with the United States of America.

I have the honor to inclose the decrees touching the prohibition of the importation of gunpowder, &c.

* * * * * * *

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Official copy of a Vizerial Order, addressed to all the public functionaries of the Sublime Porte on the seacoast of the Ottoman Empire, dated the 24th Chevral, 1278, (April 23, 1862.)

EXCELLENCY: According to the principles of international rights, established in the late treaty at the Conference held in Paris, the use of ships of war, and other vessels as privateers, (korsau,) was entirely abolished by all the Great Powers therein represented. The Legation of the United States of America has now requested that, conformably with the preceding, instructions be given by the Sublime Porte to its functionaries on the seacoast of the Empire for the purpose of maintaining the principle adopted as aforestated. As it has, therefore, been here deemed necessary, in view of said principle, that effectual measures should be taken to prevent vessels of the United States of America from being exposed to injury, in any of the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, by privateers such as those alluded to, your Excellency will, in case any privateers or armed vessels, preying on the commerce of the United States, attempt to enter them, with or without prize, adopt such means as will prevent them from carrying the design into execution.

[Translation.]

SUBLIME PORTE, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Feb. 28, 1862—No. 3,624.

*Hon. E. Joy Morris, Minister Resident United States of America:*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that by a decree of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, the importation of powder, cannon, all kinds of military arms and munitions of war, has just received a general prohibition in all ports of the Ottoman Empire, conformably with the stipulations of the treaty of commerce, concluded the 25th of February, between the Sublime Porte and the Government of the United States of America. This prohibition will be put in force from the 13th of March of the present year. Special regulations will soon be published on this subject, detailing the articles which the Sublime Porte may allow as an exception, or provisionally, to be imported; as also the obligations to which they will be subjected in their disembarkation in a port of the Empire, according to the terms of the treaty. I beg you, Sir, therefore, to be so good as to give such orders as may be deemed necessary to those who should be acquainted with this measure, so that masters of vessels, merchants, coasters, and other citizens of your Government, may be informed of the preceding and called upon to submit to the measures adopted on this point.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept assurances of my perfect consideration. (Signed) AALI.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Morris.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

*E. Joy Morris, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Constantinople:*

SIR: Your dispatch of May 6, No. 19, has been received. The President receives with profound satisfaction the decree of His Majesty, the Sultan, which interdicts the entrance of pirates engaged in depredating upon the commerce of our country into the ports of the Turkish Empire. This proceeding is the more honorable to that Prince, and it will be the more gratifying to the United States, because it is an unreserved acceptance and application of the principles of international law which this Government has maintained from the beginning of the civil war in which we have so unnecessarily and unfortunately been involved during the past year. Nor is the proceeding any the less entitled to our grateful acknowledgments, because the practical operations of the insurgents, such as they have been, have already been brought to an end. It will, on the contrary, be to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey that he took the lead in conceding to the United States rights which, it is now expected, will soon be conceded by all the other maritime Powers. You cannot express these sentiments too strongly in your communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Care will be taken to give due publicity to the decree, and also to the Imperial order prohibiting for the present the importation of gunpowder into the Turkish dominions.

I am specially charged by the President to renew the assurance of his satisfaction with the manner in which you have performed thus far the duties of your mission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

**Precautions Against Petroleum Explosion.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The trade in petroleum and other similar oils, in the crude and refined state, is well known to be of immense importance to this City. At the same time, the danger of fire, where stored in large quantities, from this oil, is very great. Hitherto, it has always been kept in wooden barrels. But the oil is of so very penetrating a nature, that the wood not only absorbs it, but it actually soaks through the wood, as an inspection of any barrel will show. It then evaporates, and the surrounding air gradually becomes charged with the vapor or gas thus caused. In large, well-ventilated storage places, this may not prove dangerous, but it will do so in close, confined situations, till the air becomes surcharged with the gas, and a slight cause may produce a fearful loss of life—as lately, in Williamsburgh. Could not our ingenious mechanics manufacture iron barrels, to replace the wooden ones? Iron does not absorb oil, it cannot (provided they are perfectly tight,) penetrate or evaporate through the metal. Certainly these barrels will be much more expensive than wooden ones, but what is the extra expense to the safety against such deplorable losses. This is a subject which not only dealers, but chiefly shippers, and both the inland and marine insurance companies ought seriously to take into consideration. Your ably conducted paper is the best medium for such a hint. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 1, 1862. P.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Mr. Satterthwaite's Funeral.**

The funeral of Mr. T. B. SATTERTHWAITE, President of the New-York Insurance Company and of the Board of Underwriters, will take place from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains are to be deposited in Trinity Church, New-York, at 4½ o'clock, and those unable to attend on the Island will have an opportunity of being present at the concluding services there.

The Board of Underwriters, as well as the Trustees of the New-York Insurance Company, held meetings yesterday at noon, and passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss they and the community had sustained, and to attend the funeral.

We have received the following:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Board held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of this Board, and of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company;

By this dispensation the social and official intercourse of many years is brought to a close, and we who remain, with feelings of sorrow and regret for our loss, turn to the remembrance of those estimable qualities which distinguished the deceased, and rendered him a useful associate and a beloved and valued friend.

MR. SATTERTHWAITE entered the office of the New-York Insurance Company as a clerk, in the year 1827, and having subsequently occupied the positions of secretary and vice-president of that Company, was finally elected president in 1851. On the death of Mr. A. B. NEILSON, he was chosen president of the Board of Underwriters in 1860.

In his official capacities Mr. SATTERTHWAITE manifested a kindness of heart which attached to him a large circle of friends, and his sound judgment, ripened by experience, gave weight to his opinions, and eminently qualified him for the positions he occupied; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the death of THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, we have to mourn the loss of a valuable presiding officer, whose clear intellect and long experience as an underwriter commanded our esteem; and whose kindness of heart and quiet and gentlemanly deportment, gained our affectionate regard.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of our late President at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

Extracted from the minutes.

G. L. STAGG, Clerk of the Board.

The shipping in our port will wear their flags at half mast during the day.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL-STREET.—It will be remembered that several days ago, the TIMES gave an account of the arrests made by the Police of several street brokers, who were charged with having illegally blockaded the street in the neighborhood of Exchange-place and William-street. The arrests were made at that time upon the complaint of three or four brokers, who have offices in the vicinity. They alleged that it was the daily habit of large numbers of men, who claim to be street brokers, to gather in crowds, upon the side-walk, and in front of their offices, thereby obstructing the way, and preventing customers from entering their places of business. When complaint was made to Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Police, he immediately determined to put a stop to the nuisance, and for this purpose he directed that a patrolman should be stationed at that place during business hours, with instructions to arrest all parties who were found obstructing the sidewalk, or in any way interfering with the rights of those engaged in a legitimate business. Pursuant to these directions the officer upon that post, yesterday, arrested Mr. THOS. DENNY, a very respectable and inoffensive gentleman, and a member of the Stock Exchange. The policeman showed very little regard for Mr. DENNY's position or feelings; but on the contrary, dragged him through the crowded streets to the Tombs, in a very rude way. When the magistrate had heard the complaint, and Mr. DENNY's reply thereto, he instantly released the accused party, and reproved the officer for the ungentlemanly course that he had pursued.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS—OPENING OF THE SEASON—The *al fresco* musical entertainments, which made delightful so many afternoons at Central Park last Summer, promise to be more popular than ever this year. The first concert of the season was given yesterday, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting until nearly 6. The weather was propitious, the heat of the sun being pleasantly tempered by a breeze that tasted marvelously fresh, and swept over the Park's wide expanse of bluff and verdant undulations. A great crowd of people gathered to enjoy the occasion—people of the masculine *flaneur* kind sprinkled pretty freely among bevies of the most beautiful and brilliant of the softer persuasion. The carriage folk were out, too, in tremendous force, blocking up the road, when the band struck up, for the space of a quarter of a mile. Unfortunately, about 5 o'clock, the sky clouded over, and gusts, portending rain, began to blow. Considerable of a scamper ensued, bringing the affair to a less successful conclusion than was expected. It was a success, though, of the most decided and encouraging description. As usual, the Park Police were ubiquitous but unassuming, energetic but always courteous. These concerts will be repeated every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon through the Summer.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARINERS.—An effort set afoot to consider the advisability of forming an additional Society in aid of seamen, has been inaugurated by several leading citizens, among whom we note the names of

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Drew, | A. V. Stout, |
| Wm. Hoyt, | C. R. Disosway, |
| Isaac J. Oliver, | H. J. Baker, |
| W. R. Martin, | Jonathan Purdy, |
| H. E. Hicks, | John Turner, |
| W. H. Dikeman, | John Ludlow, |
| E. L. Fancher, | Jonathan Myers, |
| John Oliver, | Daniel L. Ross, |
| E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co., | John Piersol, |
| Wm. B. Skidmore, | G. P. Disosway, |
| Wesley Smith, | J. G. S. Crawford, |
| Wm. Simpson, | C. C. Leigh, |
| Ira Perego, | John McKellop, |
| John Castrel, | Philo Leofield. |
| H. M. Forester, | |

A call for a meeting in furtherance of the plan, to be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, at 7¾ P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—During the six weeks ending June 1, this Association, located at No. 194 Broadway, has furnished relief to 1,172 soldiers, as follows: Maine, 191; New-Hampshire, 55; Vermont, 149; Massachusetts, 417; Rhode Island, 33; Connecticut, 56; New-York, 63; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 39; Michigan, 65; Wisconsin, 41; Ohio, 13; other States, 40. Besides this, they have furnished clothing and assistance to 857 returned prisoners, and refreshments, clothing and transportation, &c., to 1,256 other soldiers passing through the city.

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—There was a great rush at BARNUM's on Saturday, and each dramatic performance was enthusiastically witnessed by thousands. In consequence of the unexpected rush during the last two days of the show, Mr. BARNUM has determined to present the premium children to the gaze of an admiring people during the coming week. Therefore we may expect a second influx of country cousins, and a general upsetting of all domestic arrangements for six days more.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted: JAMES CUMMINGS, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary three months; JANE ANDERSON, for petit larceny, Penitentiary three months; DELIA REDMOND, for forgery in the fourth degree, Penitentiary one year; JACOB A. HANSON *alias* ADOLPHUS O. W. GRAHAM, the pretended naval officer, whose exploits and arrest were reported in the TIMES a week ago, pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer BANTA, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered that burglars were at work trying to effect an entrance to the office of Messrs. WM. GRIFFITHS & Co., of the Eagle Mills, Nos. 270 and 271 West-street. The shutters had been pried off and several panes of glass broken by the burglars, when the officer approached and the burglars fled, leaving behind them all their tools and other property of value. No arrests have been made.

A CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A colored man, named PETER JOHNSON, was arrested yesterday by Officer GILLETTE, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of having stolen $97 in pennies, from the store of J. J. BURGER, No. 167 West-street. The prisoner obtained access to the building by way of the scuttle. When found he was secreted behind some barrels on the fourth floor, with the bag of pennies in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—EDWARD SHELLY was accidentally drowned on Friday evening, at the foot of Vestry-street, while in the act of rescuing his dog from the dock into which it had fallen. The Police of the Fifth Precinct took SHELLY's body from the water, and conveyed it to his late residence, No. 368 Washington-st., where Coroner RAMSEY held an inquest yesterday morning. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a wife and several children.

THE LATE COL. RIKER.—The funeral services of the late Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will be held in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, at 3 P. M., on Monday. On the following day (Tuesday) the remains will lie in state at the City Hall, from 10 to 3 o'clock, when they will be conveyed under escort to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—W. F. Couran, to the Third Precinct; J. Fitzpatrick, to the Ninth; S. W. Maguire, to the Fourteenth; Andrew Blakely, to the Fifteenth; and Wm. H. Green and J. D. La Rue, to the Eighteenth. *Resignation*—Patrick McGlin.

APPOINTMENT OF A HOSPITAL SURGEON.—Dr. JAMES L. LITTLE, the well-known and accommodating gentleman who for a long time past has occupied the position of House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, was yesterday appointed principal Surgeon at the Park Barracks.

HOUSELESS AND HELPLESS SOLDIERS.—An adjourned meeting will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on Monday, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, to consider a plan by which those who have become destitute by war, may have homes and protection. The public are invited. Admission free.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The sailing-ship *St. Mars* is fitting out at this port, and will be sent to Virginia early next week, to be used as a floating hospital for the Sanitary Commission. She will accommodate from two hundred to three hundred wounded soldiers.

MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION.—The body of the man found drowned at the foot of Houston-street, E. R., on Monday last, is not that of MR. MINARD LEWIS, neither was it identified as such at the Coroner's inquest.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 6, 1862:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on May 30 | 152 | 169 | 321 |
| Admitted to June 6 | 30 | 27 | 57 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved | 23 | 40 | 63 |
| Died | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Remaining at date | 157 | 151 | 308 |

Males, 278; females 30.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL ORDINANCE.—The Common Council, it will be remembered, at the meeting held on Monday evening last, adopted a stringent ordinance, almost prohibiting the traffic or distillation of Petroleum Oil within the city limits. At the same time the subject matter of the ordinance was referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee to investigate the nature of this kind of oil, and recommend such changes in the ordinance as they might deem best for the interest of all parties. A meeting of the Committee was called for Friday evening, at the City Hall; but, notwithstanding the large amount of capital invested in the business in this city and a direct invitation for all interested in the business to appear before the Committee at that time, when their side of the case would be heard, only one member of the Committee, Alderman BELKNAP, made his appearance during the whole evening. At 9 o'clock the gentlemen interested in the oil trade, who had met at the Committee room by invitation, as above stated, resolved, so long as they had got together, to do something toward giving a fair expression of their grievances. Ameeting was therefore organized by electing Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS Chairman, and Mr. J. WALES Secretary. After some desultory conversation as to the importance of united action in an effort to secure a remodeling of the ordinance, so that the right of all might be conserved, Mr. PAGE moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft petitions, obtain signatures, and present the case of the oil-dealers in a succinct manner to the Common Council Committee on the first opportunity offered. This motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. Richardson, Wales, Stearns, Irvine and Ketchum. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next, at No. 34 Pine-street, New-York, at which time it is expected there will be a large attendance of oil-dealers. The dealers in petroleum say that it will be impossible for them to comply with the ordinance as it now stands, and that the authorities have acted upon erroneous information as to the character of petroleum. This they propose to show if the Committee will afford them an opportunity.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 70 deaths in the Western District of the city—(no returns were received from the Eastern District.) Males, 37; females, 33. Diseases: Delirium tremens, diphtheria, intemperance, inflammation of throat, erysipelas, apoplexy, diarrhœa, burns, typhoid fever, uterine hemorrhage, tumor, marasmus, internal hemorrhage, hydrocephalus, defective nutrition, croup, hernia—one each; old age, disease of the liver, cholera infantum, scarlet fever—two each; dropsy, casualty and bronchitis—three each; disease of the heart, convulsions—four each; inflammation of the lungs, 3; congestion of the lungs, 6; congestion of the brain, 7; consumption, 10; still-born, 3. Thirty-four of those who died were five years of age and under.

THE NORTH SECOND-STREET FIRE.—The jury called to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES DONERTY, killed during the recent destruction of petroleum, at the foot of North Second-street, have rendered the following verdict: "CHARLES DONERTY came to his death by the explosion of petroleum or rock oil, which was ignited from some unknown cause; that the nature of petroleum is such as to render its storage in the city very dangerous: and we highly commend the action of the Common Council, on last Monday night, in passing an ordinance against it."

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water yesterday, at the foot of Joralemon-street. The deceased was apparently about 5 feet 8 inches high, 35 years old, and had on when found drab pants, check shirt, and gray cloth vest. He had no coat on. The body can be seen at the dead-house.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A girl named MARGARET FLAHERTY, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, was seriously, if not fatally burned, Friday night, while carelessly filling a lighted lamp with burning fluid.

## NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A young man named JOHN WILSON was detected, at an early hour on Saturday morning, coming out of the seed-store of WM. ROWE, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City, which he had burglariously entered, and robbed of a few articles. He was arrested by Officer BENNETT, and committed by Recorder MARTINDALE to the County Jail for trial. Previous to being conveyed to jail, his likeness was taken for the Rogues' Gallery, about being established by the Jersey City Police.

OFFICIALS ON AN EXCURSION.—By invitation of EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., of Hoboken, the members of the Common Council of that city and

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters to noon of yesterday represent that everything was then quiet.

A dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to the War Department gives a report, brought to Corinth by deserters from the rebel army, that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult.—Saturday—and that our Upper Mississippi flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed. The deserters are undoubtedly wrong in placing the evacuation of the Forts at so early a date. Our dispatches of yesterday indicate that it did not take place until the 4th or 5th inst., and that our fleet could not have started for Memphis before the latter date, though it was expected to reach there on the 6th—day before yesterday. We shall probably soon receive full particulars of the occupation. P. S.—Dispatches from Cairo and New-Madrid, received just as we are going to press, announce that Memphis is in undisputed possession of our forces, it having surrendered to the flotilla without resistance. A steamer has arrived at New-Madrid direct from Memphis, and reports all quiet.

Another triumph is recorded this morning for the army of Gen. MITCHEL. An expedition under Gen. NEGLEY has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. ADAMS, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. NEGLEY'S expedition.

We copy from the Mobile *News* a strict order from BEAUREGARD, forbidding the presence of correspondents within twenty-five miles of his lines, and also prohibiting officers and soldiers writing about the army in their correspondence.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. FREMONT did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in JACKSON'S rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. FREMONT'S troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. JACKSON being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of BANKS."

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The revocation of Gen. HUNTER'S order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. COFFER, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. RICHARDSON mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY has been put under arrest by Gen. HEINTZELMAN for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the subject Gen. KEARNEY says: "I am positive that Gen. BIRNEY has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving COUCH'S Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A refugee from Arkansas, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that steps are being taken to call a State Convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defences of the country. The House of Commons was engaged in an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flag boat,) *Lancaster No. 3*, *Lioness*, *Fulton*, *Sampson*, *Horner*, *Mingo*, *Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. ELLETT.

Paymaster WISE, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $150,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 13. Many of its members re-enlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "TOM TAYLOR, the Colonel, is now on KIRBY EVANS' Staff, at Knoxville. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, (a son of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, killed at Shiloh,) is on JEFF. DAVIS' Staff; and IRA CROSSLAND, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualities have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of BLANTON DUNCAN. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. WM. GILMORE, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. JOE DOSHA and Capt. HARVEY, were acting in conjunction with JOHN MORGAN. Dr. FORSYTHE, the Surgeon, resigned his position. BLANTON DUNCAN had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge THOMPSON, Dr. ALFRED HUGHES, and W. F. GOSHORN, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Impending Battle in Virginia—Sunday Thoughts on the Battle of Last Sunday.

The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon our army before Richmond. A battle is imminent there which may take rank with the most stupendous battles ever fought on the globe. Seldom, in the history of the world, have more numerous hosts confronted each other than those which are now on the eve of measuring steel upon the narrow strip of land between the Chickahominy and the James. Never an army went into the field so magnificently appointed as ours; never one supported by such vast supplies of unequaled artillery, and aided by such extraordinary scientific appliances; never was there an army composed of such splendid stuff; never one possessed of a finer mettle; and we would fain hope that the event will show that never was there one led to glory by a greater commander. The issue involved in the contest is the grandest,—the old issue of Freedom which has been "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son" all through the long ages—which our grandsires and their children fought for, and which has been given to us to do battle for once again, and then, as a sacred gift, hand down to our posterity. A fiercer or bloodier foe never entered the lists for mortal combat than that now fronting our army, and ranged under the black banner of Slavery and rebellion. This is his last desperate chance, and he knows it. To fail here is to lose not only his capital but his cause; while for us to succeed now is to secure freedom, peace and unity; not to this generation alone, but it is to make any future triumph of Slavery and disunion forever impossible.

On last Sunday morning, shortly after dawn, the battle which had been begun the previous day, and had closed with nightfall, was again fiercely resumed. The fight raged during the early hours of the day, when the citizens of this peaceful City were at their Sabbath matins,—while the boys and girls went with their elders to the Sunday-school,—as the people wended their way toward the church, and during the hours when the congregations worshipped. It closed before the close of the forenoon services; and during the afternoon and evening our weary troops rested from their fearful work, while many a gallant fellow resigned his soul into the hands of God. Then the wounded were cared for, (tenderly, we hope;) the dead were buried in the soldier's grave; and as the shades of night deepened and closed upon the field of slaughter, and the men talked to their comrades of the deeds of the day, it must have seemed to many of them (as it now seems to us) the most terrible Sunday since that Sunday a year ago, when, on the Plains of Manassas, was fought the first great battle of the present war. The field this time was ours; but oh! what have we lost to win it! The record of that battle has been magnified fearfully during the week. The hundreds that were first reported slain and wounded have grown into thousands; the thousands seem to be increasing with each new day. Each one of these men—of these *thousands* of men—was the centre of a little circle of humanity—the pride and partner of a wife, the protector of helpless children, a sister's shield, the all-in-all of a betrothed, the friend of his friend. Round every one of them circled the joys of life, and before every one of them were the bright hopes of the future. Many of the bereaved in this City—and the mortality lists which we publish in this issue show how greatly New-York has suffered—will read these lines this morning, and in the light of their own bereavements, they will estimate the terribleness of war, and the grievousness and irreparableness of the losses in the battle that raged last Sunday morning. The long catalogues of names in our columns will be bedewed with tears. Many a one will first learn here of their loss. Many a wife will learn that she is a widow; many children that they are fatherless; many glowing hopes will expire from the imprint of these cold types. For such souls the only consolation is in Heaven. But there is at least something of public solace in the thought that it was for the holy cause of their country that these patriots fell; it was for Liberty, which is the elder child of God, that they suffered wounds or laid down their lives.

The atrocity of this rebellion, too, is seen in the light of the battle-field. Why is our country distracted—why are the fair fields of America drenched with fraternal gore—why are thousands of homes made desolate forever? Let the Southern traitors and usurpers—the children of Slavery and of Satan—answer. Let them answer to their fellowmen—and to God.

Another and a greater day of battle than last Sunday is impending, and seems from our advices to be momentarily imminent. Or was the combat begun this morning? Do the thunders of artillery in Virginia mingle in the upper air with the sound of the church bells of New-York? Let the thought that so perchance it may have been, give solemnity to the devotions and the services of the hour; and let the prayer ascend to Heaven that in the day of battle our army may be victorious; and that from the fiery furnace of war, the divine forms of Liberty, Union and Peace may soon be seen to come forth.

### The Wise Men of the East.

The progressive falsification of all their favorite theories and prophecies respecting this great rebellion, is, at last, producing its effect upon European censors, who are not less unwilling than most men, to acknowledge themselves mistaken. Even the London *Times* is mournfully compelled to admit the strength and resolution of the National Government, and to perceive the inadequacy of the means wherewith traitors have sought its destruction. For a long time did that ingenuous journal entertain the conviction that we could never raise an army, but if we unfortunately did so, there was consolation in the certainty that it would never fight, and whether it fought or not, there remained a cheering reflection in the impossibility of its ever being paid. On these little points, the London *Times*, as well as a great many other newspapers and people, has lately changed its opinions with a celerity nearly as ludicrous as the celebrated summersault of the New-York *Herald* in April, 1861.

The chief remaining comfort to such papers and persons appears to lie in comparing the advance of our armies into Southern territory to that of the first NAPOLEON into Russia—the heat being expected to produce the disastrous but desirable results for us, which cold effected for the Emperor. The vast distances to be traversed through a country at once exhausted and hostile, are cited among other things supposed to lend strength to the comparison. Now we fear very much that an inspection of statistics, showing the respective health of Northern and Southern regiments in Mexican campaigns, will upset the parallel as regards the *first* clause of the proposition: though the second acquires great force when we consider how Russia abounded in the winter of 1812 with railways, telegraphs, large navigable streams and iron-clad gunboats.

There are three conspicuous classes of adverse writers in the British Press, considered in relation to our affairs, and they may be briefly described as follows: The first, and most blatant, has been directly biassed by venal means which the agents of the rebels have industriously and adroitly employed; the second, less ignoble, merely follows the traditional policy of the British Government, in considering two feeble nations less difficult to manage than one powerful one, and strives to bring about what is thought most advantageous; while the third errs through sheer, downright ignorance of facts and figures. We believe the latter class to be more numerous than is generally supposed. The majority of writers for the English journals know as much about the United States as they do about China—perhaps, in a topographical sense, rather less. We doubt if one in twenty was aware, three months ago, that it is possible for large gunboats to go from Cincinnati or St. Louis into Alabama, except by way of the Mississippi, or that steamers of medium draught can reach Richmond from the open sea; yet, these are instances of a set of geographical plenomena which really make all the difference possible in solving the problem of reducing the rebellion.

They laugh who win. And so far advanced toward the triumphant termination of our troubles, we can laugh at misrepresentation, whether prompted by ignorance or malice. We can afford to treat with contemptuous indifference even such able and daring calumniators as the London *Times* and *Saturday Review*. Still, it is a misfortune for the sake of humanity, that, in this Nineteenth Century, an engine of such note and power as the English Press, should have been so largely and so persistently prostituted to the cause of systematic untruth. It is a misfortune that the English people should be cheated into a belief that this wanton rebellion is the legitimate and anticipated fruit of Republican institutions, which Kings and Lords could have averted, and wherein the curse of Slavery had no hand. It is, perhaps, a still greater misfortune that the cordial relations which of late years had so greatly been strengthened, and which reached so happy a culmination on the visit of the Prince of Wales, should be vitiated or destroyed. Kindred nations as we are, speaking the same tongue, and coming of the same blood, it is a sorry sight in the interest alike of Christianity and of commerce, to see aversion and distrust usurping the places so lately filled by growing friendship and unaffected good will.

MORE WORK FOR WOMEN—THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The wounded from the battle-field of Fair Oaks, and other Virginia fields, are now arriving here daily. Six hundred came in last evening, and were sent to the different places previously chosen for the purpose in this City. These wounded and sick men will all be taken care of by the Government, aided by the Sanitary Commission, and by the efforts of professional and other benevolent persons in the City. Still there is much that private beneficence and attention can do for them. They need comforts, delicacies, attentions, underclothing, and a thousand other things. Any one who has had sickness in the house, and knows those things that the sick and suffering need, can do daily a little work that will relieve much suffering. Any woman, any lady, with a little leisure, a needle, and a kind heart, can make herself of service. If she has no other time, let her work for the suffering soldiers on Sundays. It is no harm, but rather a positive virtue, to ply the needle or kindle the fire on the holy day for such a purpose. Most of these private benefactions had better reach the soldiers through the Sanitary Commission, which is in need of constant renewals of labor, supplies, and money. It depends upon private contributions for the means of carrying on its great work. The public have well supported it hitherto; but it needs much more at present, when such large numbers of sick and wounded are daily thrown upon its care. Let no woman waste any time while this war lasts. The sex cannot fight, (not in regiments, we mean,) but they can serve their country equally effectively, otherwise.

The benevolent also should have an eye upon the families of those of the soldiers who need aid. Many of them are in want, and no man who has offered his life for his country should ever be allowed to suffer, either in his person or his family, because he has done so.

### Puritans and Cavaliers.

A favorite device with the Secessionists and their sympathizers is that which seeks to identify loyal men and rebels, respectively, with the Roundheads and Cavaliers of the time of the STUARTS. The object of insisting upon this analogy is quite obvious, but consideration will show that it must fall far short of logical demonstration. It is highly desirable for the traitors to hold Unionists up to the world as gloomy ascetics who hate innocent plaesure, and try to oppose all who disagree with their fanatical dogmas; and equally so to represent themselves as gay, dashing, high-spirited fellows, overflowing with honor and redolent of chivalrous sensibility. Such are the ideas suggested to most people, now-a-days, by the terms Puritan and Cavalier. Let us see how far the application is appropriate to the cases in point.

The analogy must be presumed to rest upon a fancied resemblance to the alleged prototypes in religious faith, political opinions, and geographical position. The facts in regard to the first, so far as they affect the argument, may be stated as follows: Early in the seventeenth century, two bands or societies of Englishmen came to America, one finding a home in sunny Virginia, the other driven for refuge to the wintry shores of New-England. The latter party were men of pure life, who abandoned their homes of their own accord, to escape religious persecution. They were strict in morals, of unflinching integrity, and they worshipped God in their own way. The Virginian settlers, on the other hand, largely consisted of people lax in opinion, cloudy in reputation, and whose volition was by no means consulted in the matter of their leaving the parent land. Virginia, like New South Wales at a later date, was for some time a penal colony. Its population was chiefly distinguished by a distaste for the ordinary usages respecting *meum* and *tuum*,—a prejudice which is still entertained by some of their descendants, such as FLOY and others,—and by no particular religion. These two Societies are generally and correctly regarded as the basis and origin in this country of that antagonism which exists almost everywhere in the Christian world, and the opposing types of which are found, respectively, in the Church of Rome and extreme Calvinism. But that these original accidents of location have had any broad or general bearing affecting religious views in our day, is out of the question. The proportion of Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., is at least as great in the South as the North. Who believes that there are more Catholics in the Southern than in the Northern army? or that it makes any difference to either side what the prevalent faith of the other may happen to be? Yet every reader of history knows that religious difference was the very heart and soul of the feuds between the Cavaliers and Puritans. We may, therefore, dismiss the question of religious analogy.

As to political opinions, it is a complete inversion of terms and facts to seek to identify Southern rebels with the adherents of the STUARTS. The latter were men who, right or wrong, were bent on preserving the existing order of things; the rebels are men who, right or wrong, are bent on subverting that order. The cardinal principle of the Cavaliers, was an unyielding, self-sacrificing loyalty to their King and country; that of our rebels is an equally determined and reckless treason to their Constitution and Law. The Cavaliers were preëminently conservative; the rebels are essentially radical. So far as their own professions were concerned, the Cavaliers assumed to care nothing for independence, but to fight for loyalty; the rebels declare they care nothing for loyalty, but are fighting for independence.

Finally, as regards geographical position, the Highlanders of the extreme North were notoriously the most faithful Cavaliers of them all, adhering to the fortunes of the exiled family long after the Hanoverian dynasty was firmly established on the British throne: therefore, whatever truth there may be in the general assumption that people of warm climates are generous and hospitable, and those of cold ones sordid and ungenial, the comparison between Cavaliers and rebels must be pronounced as unfortunate in the geographical respect as in all others.

In truth the whole analogy is simply one of those everyday fallacies which obtain spurious credit by repetition. People are not all bigots in Massachusetts because the Pilgrim Fathers landed there, any more than they are all thieves in Virginia because people were formerly transported thither for sheep-stealing; it must, however, be conceded that, so far as brilliant examples go toward showing the vitality of ancestral characteristics, the more Southern State has a distinct and unquestionable advantage.

CHARLESTON.—The operations of our fleet in the vicinity of Charleston are becoming very threatening. There had been a sharp engagement with the rebel batteries, some four miles from the city, at Stono Inlet; and it is given out, in the news from there this morning, that our forces had virtually invested the city. Charleston, we fear, like so many other rebel cities, is to be taken by a flank or rear movement. The local papers there stated, some time ago, that every other means of defence which Southerners had invented having failed to defend the cities of the South, the authorities of South Carolina had resolved to build a prodigious granite wall across the harbor in front of the city. They will find that a poor defence; for if our ships or soldiers cannot climb over the wall, there is no doubt that they will get around it some way. Besides, do they think that our great naval rams cannot batter down walls? Why, that's the very thing that battering-rams were first invented for. And then again, let them remember the walls of Jericho, and how they fell. The Yankees will adopt that dodge over again with the walls of Charleston—if all other means fail.

The public, however, need not get excited about this filthy, burnt up, old South Carolina rebel city at present. It will not be captured for a little while yet. When it is attacked, the Charlestonians will see a fleet of iron-ships, rams, bombketches, floating batteries, seventy-four frigates, gunboats, etc., etc., such as no rebel city has yet seen before it—not to mention the attack in the rear. Whatever may be the case with other rebel cities, there will be no slack game played with Charleston. BEAUREGARD being "played out" in the Southwest, the Charlestonians had better send for *him* again.

### Resources of North and South.

The recent flurry occasioned by the bold dash of the rebels upon Gen. BANKS has been the occasion of a movement of troops which displays in a most striking manner the difference between our situation and that of the rebels. After a year of war carried on upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude, in which we had put mightier armies on foot than this continent has ever seen before, the Government had given orders to receive no more volunteers, and thus alone had checked the rush of our people to the camps. But now, at the call of a sudden emergency, on every hand spring up new hosts of armed men, where all was quiet but a few days since, and the roads again begin to shake beneath their tread as they pour forward, showing that the "frozen loins" of the "populous North" have not yet lost their fruitfulness, and that a year of the privations and burdens of war has but whetted their zeal and fired the patriotism of those who are proud to be the sons of the North. And yet we are that people whom taunting Southrons so loudly proclaimed to be an unmilitary people, who thought of nothing but material things, and took more naturally to peddling and to the petty cheats of small traffic than to anything else. They have learned by this time that when "the lawful tap of the drum" resounds through our valleys and over our plains, it summons to the ranks fighting men, of whom any General might be proud, and whom any foe must respect.

How has the year of war left the South which was to spring to arms like one man and show us a host of warriors already used to arms, handling the musket and the sword as naturally as boys handle the ball-club or the fishing-rod, and breathing forth fire and fury to an extent not seen since the days of knight errantry! The year has presented us rather a different spectacle. For its first few months there was no lack of soldiers with them, who showed a fair amount of bravery, although from the first disfigured by deeds of barbarism and cruelty, which bid fair to set the name of "Southern chivalry" along side of "Punic faith." But as the year rolled on, as the burdens of the war grew heavier, as defeat after defeat showed them that the Northern soldiers would fight, instead of running, as theory required that they should do, the zeal of the South for the glories of the tented field cooled. Their newspapers were filled with the most frenzied appeals to retiring soldiers to reënlist, and to those who had remained at home to come out.

But these appeals were in vain, and the rebel leaders were forced to fill up their rapidly thinning ranks by the passage of a conscription act of the most sweeping and relentless character. Nothing was heard any more of volunteering. The soldiers whose time of service had expired, were forced back into the ranks, without the slightest regard to plighted faith. Unwilling men on every hand were dragged from their houses and forced to shoulder the musket, and the rebel lines were filled with victims of a more cruel oppression than this Continent has seen since CORTEZ conquered Mexico. Such conscription carried out over the Northern States would put into the field an army of more than a million of men. Nor would we need such a conscription to raise that number. Let the Government announce that it needs a million men to defend the Stars and Stripes, and the willing hearts of the people will send them forth without compulsion.

Thus we who stand by the old flag, and the principles which it represents, can look proudly upon the different spectacle which the two regions presents; and we may be proud, too, of this difference in the armies, that whereas desertions from our army are most rare, so that it is a noticeable thing if one of our men takes service under the rebel rag, no day passes without the escape to our lines of those whom only force had brought into hostility against us, and many a prisoner taken by us has refused to be released.

We have but begun to draw upon our stores as yet. The stream of supply yet gushes in full force and bounteousness whenever an opening is made. The rebels draw water from their "broken cisterns," only by laborious and oppressive pumping; and when this present supply is exhausted, whither will they turn for help? Their sources will be dried up, and their strength once broken, will never be recovered.

OUR NAVAL PRIZES.—We are acquiring quite a respectable naval fleet, as well as an eminently respectable mercantile fleet, from our domestic enemies and foreign friends in this war. The last week has been a peculiarly rich one, two British iron steamers were brought into this port during the past week, which had been nabbed in their attempt to pierce our paper blockade; and the sailing ships, schooners, sloops, brigs and barks, from the British West India islands and from rebel ports, have been so numerous that it is hard work to keep track of them. During the last war (1812) the British lost 354 merchant ships, 610 brigs, 520 schooners, and 130 sloops, besides 67 armed vessels carrying 878 guns; and we took vessels enough from them to form an entire navy of large size, and guns enough to supply them all. We are comparatively deficient in our captures of guns so far in this war; but should it last another year, we would certainly obtain as many ships from the English, now that they are friends, as we formerly took from them when they were foes.

### Social Revolution the Work of Centuries.

No Government of modern times excites more of the admiration of historians and philanthropists than that of Great Britain. In it is recognized the most intelligible and unchangeable of constitutions, uniform and liberal laws, a strong, permanent Executive, and yet the freest and most prosperous of subjects. No nation is more steady in its power, more progresive in its policy, or more bright in the glory of contributing its vast energies and influences to the elevation and well-being of the human race. And yet the English people were once infected with the vice of *slaveholding*—and, what will be considered perhaps most astounding to our Utopian friends of the Abolition school, *Slavery was never abolished in England*, neither by military proclamation, by legislative enactment, nor by Executive edict.

In MACAULEY'S *History of England*, B. 1, p. 20, we find this record:

"It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England—that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, (the Norman over the Saxon,) and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man—*were silently and imperceptibly effected*. They struck cotemporary observers with no surprise, and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about *neither by legislative enactment nor by physical force*. Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts; *nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute*. It would be most unjust not to acknowledge that the chief agent in these two great deliverances was *religion*."

It is not to be supposed by those ignorant of history, that Slavery, or "property of man in man," recognized and sustained by the English Constitution, and never abolished by English law, was of too mild a type to be classed or compared with the Slavery of today. On p. 23 the English historian continues:

"There can be no doubt that when these two great revolutions had been effected, our forefathers were by the far the best governed people in Europe. During three hundred years, the social system had been in a constant course of improvement. Under the first PLANTAGENETS there had been barons able to bid defiance to the Sovereign, and *peasants degraded to the level of the swine and oxen they tended*. The exorbitant power of the baron had been *gradually reduced*; the condition of the peasant had been *gradually elevated*.'

And in this "gradual" change the thoughtful historian finds reason for the robust strength of the full-grown and overshadowing tree of English liberty. He says:

"The change, great as it is, which her policy has undergone, during the last six centuries, (!) has been the effect of gradual *development, not of demolition and reconstruction*. The present Constitution of our country is, to the Constitution under which she flourished five hundred years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. The alteration has been great, yet there never was a moment at which the chief part of what existed was not old. A polity thus formed must abound in anomalies. But for the evils arising from mere anomalies we have ample compensation. Other societies possess written Constitutions more symmetrical; but no other society has yet succeeded in uniting revolution with proscription, progress with stability, the energy of youth with the majesty of immemorial antiquity."

These words deserve to be pondered by the politicians in our day who are in such a fever of reform that weeks are considered too slow to accomplish what the Ruler of Nations has heretofore taken centuries to perform. They would demolish and reconstruct—not develop. And in the end the society they would produce would be not the gigantic English oak, but the bedeviled dwarf of Chinese horticulture, cicatrized by innumerable wounds, and grown old in the weakness of infancy.

All nature's operations are gradual. The creation had its stages—its separate days of work through the cycle of a week—and then the rest, after all was carefully finished and found good. Geologists tell us that ages have elapsed in the preparation of this earth for the abode of man. And history, before man became too wise to heed its teachings, impressed the truth that the strongest and freest nations are not those fashioned by politicians, but those that have been developed by the gradual working of natural and moral laws through the course of centuries.

MEMPHIS.—Last Sunday the Memphian rebels, in solemn conclave, vowed that they would never voluntarily surrender the city. This Sunday the city is ours, and surrendered, too. Probably they put that word "voluntarily" in, to save themselves in their consistency. They can now say that they surrendered it *involuntarily*. Well, that suits *us* very nicely. If it suits them equally well, it will be a pleasant thing all around.

### The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Friday, June 6.

In the Convention, to-day, the Committee on Elections reported an ordinance to enable citizens of this State, now in the military service, to vote at the coming August election.

The Special Committee on the Seats of absent Members reported in favor of expelling Messrs. Price Crawford, Hatcher, Wright and Turner, on the ground of active rebellion, and in favor of simply declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. CHENAULT and WATKINS.

It was moved to strike out the name of Mr. WATKINS for the reason that he had renounced the rebellion, and been pardoned by the President, but after discussion the motion was lost, as was also a motion to simply declare the seat of Mr. WRIGHT vacant.

The report was adopted.

The petition of 700 citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District was presented, asking for the expulsion of PRINCE L. HODGINS from the Convention, as being unworthy to represent the Union people of that District. No better evidence was needed of his traitorous and contemptible conduct, than that he has aided and abetted the rebellion, and has not dared to show himself in said District since last September.

Mr. HODGINS asked for the appointment of a Committee to investigate his case, which was agreed to.

The discussion on the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers was then renewed; and, after several speeches for and against it, the motion of Mr. ORR, made yesterday, to strike out the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or encouragement to the rebellion, was carried by 44 against 24.

On motion, the ordinance was recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. HOWELL moved to instruct the Committee to report an ordinance on the basis of his minority report, namely, deferring all elections till the next regular gubernatorial election, now that the disfranchising clause was rejected.

There seemed to be a majority in favor of this proposition, but without a vote on the motion the Convention adjourned.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## Gov. Stanly and the Administration.

## The Losses in Casey's Division in the Battle at Fair Oaks.

## THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

## Captures by the Blockading Fleet.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

GOV. STANLY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The summary action of GOV. STANLY has opened anew the discussion of the Slavery question. It is understood that the President and his Cabinet have united in a determination to give no quarter to secession slave-owners, and the new article of war prohibiting the rendition of fugitive slaves by officers of the army will be hereafter strictly enforced. It is stated confidently to-night, in well informed circles, that GOV. STANLY will either resign or be recalled in ten days.

THE LOSS IN CASEY'S DIVISION.

Authentic information puts the number of guns captured by the enemy from CASEY'S Division on Saturday at seven, instead of sixteen, as first reported; and of these, four were spiked and one retaken the next morning. Friends of Gen. CASEY, who have just returned from the scene of battle, assert that the official reports will show the conduct of his Division to have been much more creditable than the first accounts indicate. The men of the division generally returned the heavy firing of the enemy for some time, with good effect, and proof of this was found in the large number of his dead discovered lying in rows, as they had fallen in front of the division.

GEN. BIRNEY'S ARREST.

The report of the arrest of Gen. BIRNEY was not credited until semi-officially announced in the papers. The high testimony of Gen. KEARNEY to his gallantry at Williamsburgh, and his well-known character as an efficient officer, make it difficult to believe that he could be slow to engage in the thickest of the fight. It appears, however, that he was ordered by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, at 3 P. M., on Saturday, to advance his brigade to the support of CASEY'S Division. At 6 o'clock he had not advanced two miles, and hence was put under arrest. It is urged that his timely arrival would have saved the disaster, but it is expected that some explanation will relieve the case of its present unfortunate aspect.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate consumed yesterday upon the Tax bill, saving a few moments given to an Executive session. Mr. SUMNER'S proposition to place a tax of two dollars upon every claim for the service of any person held to labor as a slave—which yesterday was adopted by a vote of 19 to 16—was reconsidered and rejected. On the question there was a sharp passage at arms, yetween Messrs. WADE and COWAN. On the final vote upon the Tax bill, Mr. POWELL alone voted in the negative. The bill will probably be taken up in the House early next week, and most of the Senate amendments agreed to. Now that the TAX bill is disposed of, other measures of importance will receive the early attention of the Senate.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The friends of a general Bankrupt law are rallying to the support of Senator FOSTER'S bill. It is believed to be just, alike to debtor and creditor, and its passage is likely to prove of great service to the country at this time. It will only be opposed by merchants having heavy claims in the South, who hope to secure them at the close of the war. It is not probable, however, that such expectations will ever be realized, and the opinion is freely expressed here that the relief by a general Bankrupt law, of the encumbered Southern tradesmen, will do much to hasten the restoration of the Union.

A MERITORIOUS OFFICER.

Lieut. JAMES FORNEY, of the Marine Corps, who, though a very young man, was, by the resignation of Capt. BUCHANAN and Col. TERRET, left in temporary charge of the Washington Navy-yard, in the dark days of July last, has again signalized his courage. Capt. CRAVENS, in his report to the Navy Department, states that he assigned him two guns at the passage of the Mississippi, and that he fought them most gallantly.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Col. ELLIOTT, whose gallant achievements in the West have been attended with such important results, was yesterday nominated a Brigadier-General.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction is to be established in the vicinity of Annapolis at once, and placed under the charge of competent army officers, subject to the superintendence of Gen. WOOL. It is designed to have 50,000 men there.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which came within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen propobals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rush of fishermen from New-England and oystermen from New-York and New-Jersey last Summer to enter the naval service, there is at present a scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels. The fishermen and oystermen insisted last Summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon an equality subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize money.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

It appears that about 170 prizes have been taken, in consequence of the delay of the Government officers in New-York and other cities in condemning the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to state now the value of the prizes, hence no estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service. Some idea, however, may be formed of the total by the single case of the *Circassian*, which arrived at New-York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at $1,500,000. The sailors who captured her will, when she is condemned, receive about $1,200 each.

It is said there are some fifteen vessels equally valuable, now on the ocean trying to run the blockade. These facts are regarded as sufficient inducements to crowd the decks of our war vessels with experienced seamen, if for no other reason than the patriotic pur-

pose of preventing the arms and ammunition contained in the rebel vessels from falling into the hands of the enemies of the Government. But the pecuniary inducement is also great. About twenty thousand first-class Enfield rifles have recently been captured by our navy, together with the vessels containing them, while in the act of attempting to run the blockade. It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about twenty thousand Enfield rifles to Nassau, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who reship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way our British cousins have been acting the neutral toward their own blood, in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

Acting Capt. WILLIAM BUDD, formerly commander of the *Yankee*, and known at one time as the "Terror of the Potomac," recently returned from off Charleston to Philadelphia, with a valuable prize, and has been granted two weeks' leave of absence. He entered the service as a volunteer, and this is his first leave during the rebellion.

Commander MULLANY, of the United States steamer *Buenville*, off Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 30, that he captured three schooners, showing English colors, about twenty-five miles southeast of Charleston Bar. He says, in his report: "When first discovered, two of the vessels were at anchor, with their sails furled, and the third was under sail. Immediately afterward, all these vessels made sail, and attempted to escape. The first vessel captured was called the *Providence*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared at that port for Baltimore, Md., and had a cargo of salt and segars." Commander MULLANY believes the register to be spurious as it has no official seal, which coupled with her being entirely out of her course if bound north, and her attempted escape, led him to capture her. The second vessel captured was called the *Rebecca*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of salt in sacks. Her register is believed to be spurious, for the same reason as that of the *Providence*. The third vessel captured was called the *Lacriolla*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John, and has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap, oil, lard, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others, is doubtless spurious. The crews of all these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The supercargo of the *Lacriolla* informed Commander MULLANY they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th of April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when we fell in with her. Acting Master FRANK SMITH made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander MULLANY, in which it is said the master of the *Providence* stated in the presence of the boat's crew that he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but, being unsuccessful, he had determined to make for Baltimore, and further, he knew his register would condemn him. The second, the *Rebecca*, is an American vessel, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859. The third capture is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the *Nova*. She sailed from Nassau at the same time with the former mentioned vessels, under the assumed name of *Lacriolla*. Her supercargo and owner, ANTONIO SALCEDO, of Havana, admitted that they had tried to get into Charleston, and he had urged the Master to either go in, or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, is in town, urging the direct acceptance of his regiment, but Secretary STANTON, as in the case of Ex-Senator SPINOLA, and all other applicants from New-York, has referred him to Gov. MORGAN.

A TRIAL OF SAWYER GUNS.

There was a trial of the Sawyer rifle guns at the Navy-yard this morning, in the presence of Senators STARKE and DOOLITTLE, Congressmen HAIGHT and SMITH, Surveyor ANDREWS, and others. The firing was highly satisfactory. The party visited the *Naugatuck*, undergoing repairs, and were shown the remains of the immense gun exploded at Fort Darling.

THE REBELS AND COL. CORCORAN.

The course of the rebels in the detention of Col. CORCORAN creates much indignation. It cannot be said that our Government has neglected any means to secure his release; and now that the sending to Gen. HUGER of the privateersmen has failed, it is generally believed that it has never been the intention of the Confederates to surrender the gallant Colonel.

SURGEONS FROM PITTSBURGH.

Six surgeons, appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, Penn., to visit the wounded from that city in the army of the Potomac, arrived here to-night, and leave for Virginia in the morning.

GENERALS IN THE CITY.

Gen. McDOWELL and several of his Staff are in the city. Gen. JOHN COOK, of Illinois, is also here, and has been assigned to the command of a Brigade. The Sixty-ninth is in this Brigade.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House had a special meeting this morning, to confer with a delegation of the Delaware Indians, from Kansas, in reference to the abstracted Indian bonds, some half a million of dollars worth of which belonged to their tribe. The delegation will, with the Indian Commissioners, meet the Indian Committee in both houses in joint session, on Monday morning.

THE DANISH MINISTER AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Danish Minister visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and was received with the customary salute.

MISSING.

Capt. JAMES B. HALL, United States Navy, cannot be found by the Navy Department.

MUSIC AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Marine band performed at the Capitol grounds this evening, for the first time this season. It is remarked that the national airs were not prominently included in the list of pieces performed.

### The Late Col. Riker.

MEETING AT THE EVERETT HOUSE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A meeting of the friends of the late Col. RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, who gloriously fell whilst leading his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, was held last evening at the Everett House. GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE as Chairman, and Councilman LENT as Vice-Chairman. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST acted as Secretary. Several officers of the Anderson Zouaves, now on here in charge of their lamented commander's body, were present. After some remarks from Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, Lieut. BRADLEY—who participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, as aid to Col. RIKER—was called upon. Lieut. BRADLEY gave a long and interesting account of the share taken in the engagement by the Anderson Zouaves, with special reference to Col. RIKER'S conduct on that occasion. From the Lieutenant's statement, it would seem that the regiment and its Colonel behaved magnificently all through the fight; the coolness of the Colonel, in the most trying situations, being absolutely marvelous. As showing this Lieut. BRADLEY incidentally remarked that the Colonel was not struck whilst waving his sword, as he never drew his sword at all, but was quietly smoking a cigar most of the time. Lieut. BRADLEY declared he never saw a Colonel so beloved by his soldiers as was Col. RIKER. The speaker was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. N. S. HUSTED then read the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, We have learned that our friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER was killed at the battle in front of Richmond; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we learn with sorrow and regret of the death of our old friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, killed in the battle before Richmond, at the head of his regiment, on the 31st day of May, 1862.

*Resolved*, That in his courage as an American soldier, in services to his country as an officer, in his proved patriotism upon the field of battle, and in his noble example both to do and to die for his country, we find grateful evidence that our friend was worthy the confidence and respect reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral at 1½ o'clock on the 10th day of June, at the City Library in the City Hall, to pay our last respects to our devoted friend.

After a few words from Mr. E. B. WOOD, of Kings County, the resolutions were unanimously passed.

The funeral arrangements are to be under the special direction of the late Colonel's relatives and personal friends, but members of the Common Council and other civic officials will join in the procession and ceremonies.

Messrs. LENT, W. E. FROST, YATES, HUSTED and PARKS were appointed by the Chairman a Committee of Five to carry out the intentions of the meeting.

The following orders have been promulgated relative to the funeral escort of the gallant Colonel:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
JUNE 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 10.—The funerals of the lamented Cols. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER and JAMES MILLER, who fell whilst gloriously leading their gallant regiments in the late battle before Richmond, will take place on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the City Hall, under the direction of the National Committee of Arrangements.

The funeral escort will consist of the Fifth Regiment, Col. PURDY, a battalion of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, under Capt. GOUAN, a troop of Horse under Capt. OPPE, and a troop of Lancers under Capt. RATTLE, and the Harlem Chasseurs.

The line will be formed in the Park, in front of the City Hall at 2½, precisely.

Officers of the Division not on duty, with the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, are requested to attend in uniform in the Governor's Room at 2½ P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning.

By order of
CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.
W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

# ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

## American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

## An Inquiry into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

## Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

## CONSOLS 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool May 29 *via* Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The *Nova Scotian* also arrived out on the 29th.

The ship *Scourge*, from Sonrabava, bound to Amsterdam, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, have unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The *Daily News* defends Gen. BUTLER'S course at New-Orleans.

Notice had been given in the British House of Commons of *a motion of inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.*

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is appointed Viceroy of Poland.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales, and on Friday of 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Flour and corn each advanced 6d.

Provisions dull.

Consols for Money 93⅝.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

### NAVY AND ARMY NEWS.

We are indebted to the Allaire iron works for the following description of the machinery of the new steam-frigate *Lackawanna*, which will be launched in a few days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. All the work which can be done to her on the stocks, planking, &c., is finished, and she will be reported ready for floating into the stream when the caulkers have got through with her. The *Lackawanna* is a "single banked" frigate, 262 feet long over all, 235 feet long on load line, extreme breadth of beam 33 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 17 feet 10 inches, tonnage 1,600 tons, and proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor DELANO, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* will be about the most perfect of any got up for the Navy Department. It is now nearly complete, and consists of two horizontal back acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of MARTIN'S patent boilers, which are now the only ones, we believe, used in the service. The propeller is a fixed brass one fully 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. The condenser is SEWELL'S patent, similar in all respects to that used in the gunboats recently built. The engines, with their accompanying attributes, will be taken over to the Navy-yard when the *Lackawanna* is launched. She is in ship-house No. 2, and was put on the stocks late last year, some months before the *Ticonderoga's* keel was laid. The latter vessel will not be complete for some months.

A troop of United States regular cavalry arrived at the mounted troops depôt, Carlisle, on Wednesday, from Cincinnati. They are to be prepared for the field, and supplied with horses and accoutrements at once. An artillery corps has been established at Carlisle, where newly enlisted men are taught the science of gunnery.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard continue very brisk. The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been taken off the dry dock, and will undergo her final preparations for sea immediately. The old steamer *Water Witch* has returned to the yard, and is fitting out. The new steam gunboat *Juniata*, which is to be commanded by Capt. BOGGS when ready for sea, is progressing slowly toward completion. The launching day of the *Monongahela* is still unsettled, but the commencement of the new vessel *Shenandoah* is fixed for the 20th inst., on which day her keel will be laid. The sailing corvette *Jamestown*, which arrived from the Gulf some time since, is at anchor in the stream. There is quite a large force employed in the different departments of the yard. Two large plates have already been put on the *New Ironsides*, which is expected to be the most formidable "iron-clad" in the navy.

### From Ship Island.

The ship *Idaho*, of Boston, Capt. HOWE, from Ship Island on May 12, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived here ydsterday. She reports that on May 27, lat. 32°, lon. 76°, she spoke United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, from Key West for Boston on April 12. While lying at Ship Island Roads, and during a northerly gale, came in contact with ship *Great Republic*, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater, split plank-shear, broke rudder and sprung aleak; was obliged to have a steam-pump put on board to keep her free. The *Idaho* is bound to Boston, but put into this port in consequence of the steam-pump giving out.

The *Idaho* brings sixty discharged soldiers from Gen. BUTLER'S army at Ship Island.

The men belong to the following regiments: Massachusetts 26th Regiment 6 men, Massachusetts 30th 5 men, Massachusetts 31st 30 men, Maine 12th 5 men, Maine 13th 1 man, Maine 14th 2 men, 1st Maine Battery 2 men, Indiana 2d Regiment 4 men, Michigan 67th 4 men, and a number of servants and Quartermaster's men. Died on board, May 27, B. S. LONG, of Conticook, N. H. He belonged to the Quartermaster's department.

### The Great Freshet.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

*From the Easton (Penn.) Express, June 5.*

The rain fell steadily from the commencement on Tuesday night, in consequence of which the ground soon became thoroughly soaked, when the water that fell subsequently was thrown into the creeks, causing the Delaware and Lehigh to rise rapidly. At an early hour last night these streams were considerably swollen, but it was not supposed they would attain any great height. As morning approached, however, it became evident that the freshet would be a heavy one, and preparations were made by persons owning property and those residing along the rivers to save what they could from the flood and remove their families and furniture to places where they would be more secure. The loss on lumber alone at this place will probably reach $25,000 to $30,000. This, however, is mere guess work, as it is impossible at present to count the losses occasioned by this disastrous freshet.

The losses of SAMUEL OLIVER, distiller, will amount to $3,000 or $4,000, we are informed. He lost a number of hogs and large quantities of grain.

At Glendon everything was inundated, stacks, dwellings, offices and all. The damage here will be immense, the fires of the furnace having been extinguished by the water, doing great injury to the works. The workmen all escaped with their families, leaving their homes to the mercy of the flood. The bridge of the Lehigh, at Glendon, was swept away also. THOMAS BRADY, boat-builder, loses some property; he, however, had taken the precaution to fasten his sheds, &c., to the shore before the water was so high; but Mr. CHRISTIAN KLEMMEYER, boat-builder, also suffered greatly, losing, as we understand, almost all he owned.

At an early hour sheds, stables, barns, board piles and pieces of timber from broken bridges came down the Lehigh, threatening to destroy our own bridge over that stream, every piece that struck it making it tremble. It withstood these shocks until about 8 o'clock, when parts of it were carried away. This bridge was built after the great freshet of 1841.

The loss on the Lehigh by the flood, it is supposed, will be *five millions*. The Bethlehem, Allentown, Catasauqua, Laubach's and Freemansburgh bridges are all gone. As the telegraph line is down, it is impossible to say how much damage has been done up the valley, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad trains have not been able to run to-day.

The destruction of boats will, we have no doubt, prove to be very great, and, saddest of all, there is reason to believe that the freshet has caused the loss of many lives. Some are known to have been drowned, but how many cannot yet be ascertained.

One man came down from the Chain Dam on a log, and saved himself, when near Easton, by jumping upon a raft, from which he got to shore in some manner. He and his little boy had been carried away on their boat this morning from a place some 9 miles up the Lehigh, and on reaching the dam the boat was dashed to pieces, when the man saved himself by clinging to a log. The little boy was also saved. The man was cut badly about the head and shoulders. He thinks that many boatmen lost their lives.

We are told that a house passed down the Lehigh at an early hour, and on reaching Easton a woman was seen to jump from one of the windows into the water.

All the works in South Easton have been stopped in consequence of the freshet, and the furnace at that place is seriously damaged.

We learn, from a good source, that a little girl was taken from the top of a tree up the Lehigh this morning, where she had lodged after being carried off by the water, and that two men had saved themselves in the same manner, clinging to the branches of the tree until some persons came to their relief.

On the Delaware the scenes witnessed were similar to those on the Lehigh. The river commenced gaining at an early hour, and rose with great rapidity; so rapidly did it advance that those who reside on Front-street had barely time, after being warned of its approach, to remove their furniture and themselves to safer quarters. Some of them, indeed, after "setting their houses in order," were obliged to beat hasty retreats by means of ladders, from their second story windows, in order to avoid the luxury of a swim in their bed-chambers.

The most intense excitement prevailed in town this morning in regard to the freshet, and soon after daylight the banks of the rivers and the hills overlooking the swollen streams were crowded with anxious spectators. The excitement has continued throughout the day.

The freshet is almost, if not quite, equal to that of 1841.

EASTON, Friday, June 6.

Reports from Mauch Chunk and vicinity represent the damages in that region to the canal, railroad and private property and destruction of life as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk. Four dams have been washed away. Several persons, resident at South Bethlehem, are missing, and it is feared they have been drowned.

All the islands in the river are covered with valuable lumber and timber. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad resumed operations to-day. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is now open to the Delaware Water Gap. The Lehigh Valley Road will be in operation to Allentown to-morrow, making a connection from New-York to Harrisburgh. The balance of the road will be repaired in ten days. All the bridges on the Beaver Meadow Railroad are washed away.

### Personal.

—Gen. E. Howard, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been at the Astor House for the past two days. He left the city for his home, in Maine, yesterday afternoon. His arm has been amputated. His brother, Lieut. Howard, was shot through the leg, and accompanies him.

—Thirty-three ministers in attendance on the recent sessions of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, had 72 near relatives in the National army, and 30 elders had 79 relatives fighting for their country.

—Rev. H. M. Field, one of the editors of the *Evangelist*, has just been making a visit to Nashville. He writes of Gov. Johnson: "He is the most simple and unostentatious of men. He comes into the public dining-room, and takes his meals with the rest, with not an attendant, not even a waiter especially to serve him. I asked a negro where he was, as I had a letter to him, when he told me that that was Gov. Johnson, sitting near me. As he is the head of a Military Government, he had to be made a General, but he wears no epaulet, nor any sign of military rank. Evidently he avoids show and parade of power. He wishes to win the people by mild measures, but it is 'the glove of velvet covering the hand of iron.' He is not a man to be trifled with. The rebel papers, that kept alive the smothered treason, have been suppressed, and instead we have the Nashville *Union*! I afterwards saw him in his room. It was a very plain apartment, half filled with a bedstead, and he sat at a table in a corner, reading dispatches by the light of two candles, while his Secretary was answering letters. He is here only in the evening; during the day he occupies the Governor's room at the capitol. He finds the business of his office very laborious. He has everything to organize. He tells me his room is occupied often before he is up in the morning, and till after midnight. All this gives him a look of care. His family, too, are away from him, being still kept as hostages among the rebels. He looks anxious and careworn. Still he keeps up a brave heart. He tells me the people of Tennessee would vote themselves back into the Union to-morrow by fifty thousand majority *if the military question were settled*. But all remains in suspense until the issue is decided between Halleck and Beauregard. Everything hangs on that. So long as the people of Tennessee think the issue doubtful, and know not but the rebels may be back again in a week, they do not wish to compromise themselves by taking sides with a cause that may be defeated. But let a great battle be fought, and a victory won, and Tennessee will ring from end to end with shouts of gladness."

—Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, of the Senate, has just returned to Washington from Nashville, whither he had gone for the purpose of summoning Judge West H. Humphreys, against whom articles of impeachment have been preferred by the House of Representatives, and who is to be tried by the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. Mr. Brown was unable to find Judge Humphreys.

—Mr. Henry Cady, of Rochester, is the unfortunate owner of a plantation at Hanover Court-house. His wife, who was there at the time of the battle, writes to her friends that shells thrown from the rebel guns fell thickly around the house without injuring the building. The woods and fields contained large numbers of dead men, chiefly rebels, who retreated and left their dead upon the ground. The wheat fields of Mr. Cady were trampled down, and this was the chief damage caused by the military operations. When the battle was over, and Hanover was in the Union lines, Mrs. Cady and her son met and exchanged congratulations with several old acquaintances from Rochester, who were in the Thirteenth and other regiments. Gen. McClellan called upon Mrs. Cady, as did also Gen. Martindale. Mrs. Cady was promised a pass to go to Rochester to see her family residing there, and will shortly make the journey.

—Robert Clark, a Newarker, a few days ago, in a cavalry charge, captured Col. Thomas Hutcherson, of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, commission and all. Gen. McClellan thanked Clark personally for the exploit.

—A surgeon in one of the hospitals at Nashville recently discovered that a teamster, who had come under his charge, was a woman. She hails from Gallopolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at 75 cents per week, when she engaged as a teamster to an Ohio regiment at $25 per month. She is represented as about 18 years old, and is said to have made rather a handsome boy.

—Commodore Porter, of the gunboat *Essex*, has recovered from the injuries which he sustained by the explosion of the boiler of that vessel in the fight at Fort Henry. The *Essex* has been refitted, lengthened and provided with a ram, since that affair; and as soon as she is ready for service, which will be in a very few days, Commodore Porter will again take command.

—Gen. C. S. Hamilton, who was deprived of his command in the army of the Potomac, for some breach of etiquette, has applied to the War Department to be sent to Gen. Halleck. His request was at once complied with, and he is now *en route* for the West.

—One Obadiah Adams, formerly a harness maker in Newark, N. J., who managed to get possession of $17,000 out of $21,000 due the firm of which he was a member, on a Government contract, and then left for parts unknown, has been heard from in Toronto, Canada, where he was making a great display as the son of a rich planter in Louisiana.

—A letter to the Toledo *Blade* from the army of the Potomac says: "Gen. McClellan is very active. I will relate an incident that came under my own observation. I was orderly for Gen. Peck; he and Gen. McClellan started with 700 men in the night, and threw up, under the enemy's guns, some intrenchments. Gen. McClellan dismounted from his favorite horse, took hold of a spade, and laid out the ground for the men to work at. He said to the men—'I have worked on the railroad, and you see I am used to shoveling dirt.' He created quite a laugh. There were some fancy officers there, and I suppose they thought he was degrading himself, but I don't think so."

—The following curious letter, from Ex-President Buchanan, appears in the Troy papers:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, May 27.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 10th instant, and justly appreciate your services in my election to the Presidency and in support of my Administration.

You ask me for the reasons why you were not appointed Consul to Borneo in the Fall of 1858. These I cannot give because I have no recollection of them. Among the numerous applicants for office, I have doubtless committed mistakes in my selections among friends, and it is quite probable I have done this in your case; but such must be the fate of every President. To state the reasons WHY I did or did not appoint this or that friend to office throughout my term, would require a memory which few men ever possessed. I am truly sorry I cannot gratify your wishes in this respect. With my best wishes for your welfare, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

WM. H. MERRIAM. JAMES BUCHANAN.

—The Chicago *Journal* indorses Hon. James Robb, who, it is stated, has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana by Mr. Lincoln, as an unequivocal Union man. It says:

"We have the most undoubted authority for saying that he left New-Orleans when the war broke out to save himself from personal violence from the hands of the secession mob, for having expressed himself in emphatic terms in favor of the Union and in denunciation of secession; that those in this city who best know him deem him a sound and ardent friend of the Government and the Union; that he has contributed *five times more than any other citizen of Chicago* to the fund of the Sanitary Commission; and that his family has never hesitated to contribute such aid as was in their power for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, when called upon to do so."

—The report that Arthur W. Emerson, Acting Master on board the *Galena*, has deserted, is entirely unfounded. He fought in the *Galena* in the engagements in James River, and afterward resigned, in consequence of some difficulty with the Captain. His resignation was accepted, his papers were made out and he was regularly discharged from the *Galena*. But either owing to the Navy Department not receiving the papers, or to some informality, the injurious report above referred to has been set afloat, Mr. Emerson belongs in Maine, where he is very respectably connected.

—Mr. Thos. D. Boardman, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harford, Connecticut, celebrated his golden wedding last week. Between fifty and sixty of his relations and descendants were present.

—Some time since, David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington County, Penn., went to the battlefield of Fort Donelson, and had disinterred, as he supposed, the body of his son, who was reported to have received a wound during the fight, of which he afterward died, and was buried. The body was conveyed home and reinterred in the family burial-ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Yohe was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that after some weeks' treatment in the hospital he had recovered so far as to be able to join his company, and expected to take part in the next battle.

—C. H. Upton, late claimant of a seat in Congress from Virginia, writes a note to the Philadelphia *Ledger* regarding Commodore Tatnall and the exploits of the *Merrimac*. He says: Commodore Tatnall made his first voyage to sea, as an officer of the United States, under Com. Jos. L. Smith, the present valuable officer at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. When the *Merrimac* made her first and only onslaught upon the flag of the Union, by which we lost the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, Com. Smith had a son on board the latter, who passed to another world. Commodore Tatnall, after diligent search, found the sword of the son of his old commander, and sent it to him, with a note which did credit to his heart, and which showed that his heart was not in this conspiracy to break up this Government. The truth is that Tatnall, a Georgian by birth, was taunted and goaded into his opposition to the flag, toward which his eyes have so often turned with pride, by Howell Cobb and other fire-eaters, (of which Mr. Cobb is a late, and therefore very rampant, cooperator,) who wrote to him, telling him what *Georgia* expected of him at this crisis. It is this damnable doctrine of State rights, more than the existence of Slavery, which has brought our country into its present deplorable condition.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending May 24, 1862:

Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Russia, Lochiel, Penn.; Bayard Taylor, Secretary U. S. Legation, New-York; K. Pritchette, Washington, D. C.; Jackson Scalby, W. H. Badeau, Sara Stevens, New-York; John H. Redstone, Indianapolis; Rev. H. A. Miles and family, Boston; Jerome Madden, Sacramento, Cal.; J. A. Leland, New-York; Dr. C. A. Lee, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. H. Weeks, Boston; Dr. B. E. Martin, New-York; Wm. J. Freeman and daughter, New-York; J. Bigelow and wife, Paris; C. H. Eustis, Boston; Fred. Smith, New-Hampshire; W. Shields, California; E. A. Hoppock, New-York; Thos. Nills, Brighton, Mass.; John C. Gore, Boston, Mass.; D. B. Richards, Jr., New-York; W. Calkins and wife, Worcester, Mass.; L. W. Broadwell, New-Orleans; R. W. Hall, New York; A. W. Murphy, Frankfort; H. V. Newcombe, Louisville; C. A. Miner, Philadelphia, N. M. Beckwith, Paris; R. S. Chilton, Washington, D. C.; Geo. L. Morgan and wife, New-York; Eugene Douglass, Albany, N. Y.; Thos. J. Fales, Hartford, Conn.; Thos. Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.

### Obituary.

—Died in Hartford, Conn., on the evening of the 5th inst., Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, aged 71 years. The deceased was son of Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH, of Connecticut, and a brother of SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, (Peter Parley,) who died two years ago in this City. C. A. GOODRICH, like his brother S. G. GOODRICH, devoted his life to literary pursuits. He was the author of GOODRICH'S *History of the United States*, one of our best standard school books, and several other valuable historical and religious works in general use. The reverend author was naturally a very gifted man and a most accomplished scholar. His mental organization was active, though of that sensitive nature which caused him to shrink from rough contact with the world. Mr. GOODRICH'S love for his fellow men was refined, charitable, and of the most enlarged order. After a life spent with the single view to elevate mankind, the good man is now gathered to his fathers, and another of those bright lights that have adorned New-England is put out.

—William Holden, Drum Major of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, died at Greenville, Ill., on the 22d ult., at the age of 67 years, 2 months and 18 days, after a severe illness occasioned by exposure on the field. Maj. Holden was born in Sneham, Mass., but for some forty years resided in Woburn. When quite young he acted as drummer for the Stoneham Rifle Company, and in the war of 1812 was in the United States service with that Company, since which time he has constantly been connected with some military organization in the same capacity.

—Among those who fell at the recent struggle on the Chickahominy was Col. Oliver H. Rippey, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. The deceased was a resident of Pittsburgh, and was only 36 years of age. Col. Rippey served during the Mexican war as a private in the Duquesne Grays, and after his return officiated as clerk to Mayor Herron, of Pittsburgh, during the year 1849. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar in due time, and rose rapidly in the profession, ultimately enjoying a lucrative practice. He was among the first to answer his country's call, after the Sumter outrage, and organized a company under the name of the "Scott Legion," composed partially of his old comrades in arms in Mexico. As Captain he entered the service, and upon attaching his company to the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he acted with credit until the close of the three months' campaign, returning home with a Colonel's commission for three years service. He succeeded in raising a regiment, and after a long sojourn in the vicinity of Washington City, accompanied Gen. MCCLELLAN in the expedition to the Peninsula, and continued thenceforth in active service up to the time of his death. His loss will be deeply regretted by his many friends.

### Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Argus* gives this report of the canal tolls:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts for May, 1862 | $743,811 25 |
| Total receipts for May, 1861 | 522,803 39 |
| Increase | $221,007 86 |
| Weekly receipts for month of May as follows: | |
| First week, 1862 | $166,019 51 |
| First week, 1861 | 104,606 28 |
| Increase | $61,413 23 |
| Second week, 1862 | $198,498 12 |
| Second week, 1861 | 128,954 22 |
| Increase | $69,543 90 |
| Third week, 1862 | $192,829 80 |
| Third week, 1861 | 148,807 22 |
| Increase | $44,023 58 |
| Fourth week, 1862 | $186,463 82 |
| Fourth week, 1861 | 140,435 67 |
| Increase | $46,028 15 |

### Large Fire in Quebec, &c.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 7.

An extensive fire occurred in the St. Louis suburbs this morning. One hundred and twenty houses, mostly wooden buildings, occupied by mechanics, were destroyed.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 10 A. M. for Liverpool, with 112 cabin and 243 steerage passengers.

### News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The Kansas State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. ROBINSON and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the locality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.


Genin's Opening of Men's and Boys' Straw HATS THIS DAY.—The stock comprises all the leading Paris, London and New-York novelties in this line.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.


### DIED.

BULKLEY.—On Saturday, June 7, JULIA FRANCES, wife of Lewis

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 7, 1882.**

$508 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.106⅝
22,000 do.....106
5,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou. 98⅛
30,000 Treas.7-10⅗c.Nts.105⅝
6,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.100
1,000 Ill. Con. 5s '70..102
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..59⅛
do.....59⅜
15,000 do.....59⅛
5,000 Virginia State 6s 58
1,000 N. C State 5s.... 73⅛
5,000 do.....830 72⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s.... 53
6,000 do.....53⅝
5,000 do.....52⅝
14,000 do.....52⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.....82⅜
24,000 Cal. State 7s.... 98
7,000 Bk'n. City W. L.104⅞
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....100⅛
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs. 91⅜
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs. 87
21,000 H. R. R. 3d m.. 91
7,000 M. C. 8 ⅌c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs..106
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m.... 83⅜
3,000 do.....83⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.... 95⅜
5,000 do.....95⅞
2,000 do.....b30 95⅜
2,000 C.&N.W.Ass. Bs. 46
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 24
27,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 69⅜
5,000 do.....b60 69⅞
21,000 M. & P. Du C. 1 M. 99⅛
5,000 Cl. & T. S'g'f. Bs. 96⅜
5,000 N. J. C. 1st M..'76.106
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2M. 80
10 Am. Ex. Bank..... 94⅜
10 do.....95
10 Bk. State N. Y..... 92
7,000 American Gold.... 104
8 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 97
275 do.....96⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co..... 91⅛
30 do.....92
30 Cum. Coal Pref..... 85⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.103
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..cou.105⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s, 1865,... 98
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74..cou. 96
25,000 do.....96⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59⅞
5,000 do.....59⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. 95⅛
25,000 T. & Wab. 2d M. 69⅛
10,000 do.....b30 69⅜
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M. 96
5,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. 90⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....116⅛
100 Erie R. Pref..... 65⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold. b60.104⅜
20,000 do.....104⅜
80 N. Y. Central R.... 91⅛
275 do.....91⅜
300 do.....s30 91⅝
50 do.....s60 91
150 do.....91⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....116
100 Erie R. Pref..... 65⅝
200 Amer. Gold. b60.104⅜
20,000 do.....104⅜
80 N. Y. Central R.... 91⅛
275 do.....91⅜
300 do.....s30 91⅝
50 do.....s60 91
150 do.....91⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....116⅛
100 Erie R. Pref..... 65⅜

## OFFICE

### ÆTNA
### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
### NO. 176 BROADWAY.

June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BENDWEL, ROBERT STERMING, M. L. MARSH, F. A. FOULER, C. C. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, G. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON RUNTON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OOTHOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BENDWEL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

### DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

### UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

### REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

### EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

### BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

### U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

### LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

### AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT, PAUL SPOFFORD, WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJ. J. HOWLAND, FRANCIS LELAND, JAMES B. WILSON, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, G. HENRY KOOP, GUSTAVE REYNAUD, GEORGE ELLIS, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

### REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.

JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 257 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 2,699 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 224 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNson.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.

SAMUEL A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 2, 1862.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

## MUSICAL.

### $150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for less than $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 595 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

## INSTRUCTION.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—Or, the Newest Invention in the Art of Swimming, by Professor THEODOR DUMAR. The same invented an apparatus by which it is possible to execute the motions for swimming in the parlor, and be a good swimmer in 12 lessons without any trouble. Instruction for Ladies by Mrs. DUMAR. Academy No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class wine, liquor and segar store; location unsurpassed, in the best thoroughfare down town: lease given. Only cash buyers, on account of owner leaving for Europe, will apply at the store No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham-st.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $30,000 to $40,000, to continue a successful importing dry goods business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

## MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.; the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st. Gentry's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. PHELPS' MEDICATED AND MAGNETIZED FEMALE LOZENGES.—An agreeable, speedy, reliable and harmless substitute for large and repeated doses of domestic medicines. Secured according to act of Congress, and sold only by Dr. PHELPS, Medical Electrician, No. 124 9th-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be successfully consulted, day or evening. Call or send for circular, and escape imposition and druggings.

CAUTION.—Having adopted the words "Medicated and Magnetized," and "Female Lozenges," as an original and distinct trade-mark, all persons are forbid using the same or vending miserable counterfeits, under penalty of the law.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Seventeen times better than cures. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## STEAMBOATS.

### FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW FOR ALBANY And Intermediate Landings, Touching at 30th-st., New-York. Leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

### FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. This steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON. NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier 1 of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### SOMETHING NEW.
### SPRING STYLE
### "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

### PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF Children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

## COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.

ASEL B. ABBOTT, Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

## ENGRAVING.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—S. P. AVERY, REmoved from No. 48 Beekman to No. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUMMER SEASON.
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 11.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
A FULL, GRAND AND COMPLETE OPERA.
TWO NEW PRIME DONNE.
A CONCERT BY THE GREAT PIANIST.
GOTTSCHALK.
A PERFORMANCE BY Mr. HERRMANN.
ALL ON EVERY ONE AND THE SAME EVENING.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Reserved seats and private boxes.....$1 00
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on Tuesday, June 10, at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

It is the intention of Mr. Ullman to conduct the six nights of the Summer season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at the above rate of admission.

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Ullman has much satisfaction in announcing that the celebrated prima donna

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,

will make her first appearance in New-York in

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

He likewise has the pleasure to state that

MADAME HERRMANN

will make her first appearance on any stage in

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

All the favorites of last season will appear, including MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR SUSINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.

On every evening the great Pianist,

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On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia.....Mme. Comte BORCHARD.
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Orsini.....Madame D'ANGRI,
Gennaro.....Signor BRIGNOLI.
The Duke.....Signor SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor ABELLA.

In the course of the evening

GRAND CONCERT by Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, which will be duly announced on his arrival from his Eastern tour.

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MONDAY, June 9,
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of
Mr. MOSS,

On which occasion

Mr. WALLACK

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LITTLE TREASURE,
And
RURAL FELICITY,

On which occasion the following array of talent will appear, being the

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Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. BLAKE, | Mrs. HOEY, |
| Mr. C. FISHER, | Miss MARY GANNON, |
| Mr. MARK SMITH, | Mrs. VERNON |
| Mr. REYNOLDS, | Miss FANNY MORANT, |
| Mr. NORTON, | Miss HENRIQUES, |
| Mr. YOUNG, | Mrs. SLOAN, |
| Mr. G. HOLLAND, | Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, |
| Mr. JOHN SEFTON, | Miss CROCKER, |
| Mr. FLOYD, | Mrs. REEVES, |
| Mr. MOORE, | Miss MILLER, |
| Mr. BROWNE, | Miss CARMAN, |
| Mr. PARSLOE, | Miss GREEN, |
| Mr. PARKES. | Miss LA FOREST. |

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## FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing and made another advance. This was repeated two or three times, when I found they did not retire as before, and their fire was very destructive. I ordered a charge with the bayonet. At that moment I received notice from the left that the Thirty-seventh New-York were firing into us. As the men were advancing to the charge, I turned my horse and rode rapidly to Col. HAYMAN, (whose regiment had not advanced as far as ours, and whose left wing was kept back to protect our left flank,) about six rods from the line, and told him what had been said. He replied, "Never fear, Colonel, we shall not hit your men."

I turned my horse to the regiment, still advancing, with a yell, to the charge, and was struck in the instep by a ball, and fainted for a moment, and was helped off the horse by Col. HAYMAN. Two men took off my belt and carried me back towards the road. I sat on a log for a moment, recovered from the faintness and returned to the regiment as I could best get there—perhaps the whole distance I retired altogether was fifteen or twenty rods. I was gone from the regiment altogether not to exceed ten minutes. When I returned, the regiment was just closing the good work of the charge at and in a strong breastwork, of (I think) Revolutionary construction. This is the spot that happened in the fight to cover the whole front of our regiment, and this is the work *we carried* by the bayonet—the enemy leaving *sixty-three* dead upon the spot.

I had omitted to state that when I returned to the regiment, after my slight injury, I met Lieut. Col. BEACH being brought off the field, wounded in the thigh. In the meantime, Major FAIRBANKS' horse had been shot under him, and he was in the immediate command when I reached the regiment. The firing soon began to cease, and the enemy retired in great confusion into the fallen timber, from which they were finally most gallantly driven by the New-York Thirty-eighth, Col. WARD, by an attack from the road.

I was ordered to hold the breastwork all night. We did so. I sent out, as soon as dark, vedettes to the front, with orders to report the least movement. The regiment remained under arms the whole night; it was raining during the entire time, and we had nothing to eat or drink. No man complained. Of course, I suffered much with my ankle, and could only change my location by the aid of the shoulders of some of the men. The worst thing to me, personally, was the moaning of our wounded enemies in front during the entire night. "Water"—"help"—"for God sake help me"—came from every quarter.

But every man was kept at his post. The day dawned, and then I learned that, during the darkness of the night, we had been drinking water brought by soldiers from the ditch, in which lay a score of dead rebels. Capt. TRAVERSE, of Company E, emptied the balance of his canteen out, and it was quite red.

It was required of the Michigan Fifth to carry the breastworks—they *did it* with the bayonet. They had no support but the Thirty-seventh New-York, which prevented their being flanked on the left.

But I am spinning this out too long. We are reduced sadly in numbers; but are ready for the work again, whenever *the work is ready for us*. We have been here some days. I do not know how long we shall remain.

This is a hasty *hotch-potch*, (as Dalton spelled it,) gotten up by a sick man, on the cleanest paper he could find in camp. Your true friend, TERRY.

## COCHRANE'S CHASSEURS.

### Its Experiences on the Peninsula—The Battle of Williamsburgh—Sketches by the Way—The Suburbs of Richmond.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS.
"ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND," May 29, 1862.

The fortunes of this regiment have been various since I last wrote to the TIMES, six months since, from old Camp Advance. Disease and accident have thinned the ranks, but the real, vital, energetic part remains, and the seven hundred rank and file are, in my judgment, better qualified to act together *now*, than the thousand men formerly were.

Your humble correspondent was at the battle of Williamsburgh, not, indeed, through the heat and brunt of the day; but yet in time to get a good glimpse of the field, to hear the bursting of shells, the songs of solid shot, and the rattling of the deadly shower. That rainy day showed to the country and to the world that the army of the Potomac is invincible; that time, and money, and skill have not been expended in vain in clothing, feeding and disciplining this grand force. On that murky and misty Monday morning our poor fellows had to engage with tremendous odds. They had to combat an enemy securely intrenched in forts, redoubts and rifle-pits, with a broad belt of abattis in front. The rebels had plenty of sleep in dry barracks, and our troops found refuge in the woods, with but their blankets, and awoke from their fitful slumbers with the rain beating upon them. In this plight they had to advance against an enemy in position waiting to receive them; an enemy, too, that knew all the points of advantage, and had them secured. The contest was waged all day with the greatest odds against us; not but there were plenty of Union troops advancing, but they *could not get there*. Still the enemy was badly beaten. Yet it was generally anticipated that on the morning of Tuesday the conflict would be renewed. The extent and completeness of our victory was not at first realized. And there were thousands of brave fellows who longed for that morrow to dawn, that they might have a share in this second victory. Tuesday came, but the forts and every stronghold of the enemy were deserted. Among the abattis, and on the open plain, and behind the long and crooked line of rail fence, and clear up to the wide and deep *fosse* of Fort Magruder, the ground was strewn here and there with bodies stark and stiff. Behind the fence, on the right, the rebels lay in large numbers; and in the woods, and among the abattis on the left lay the grim corpse of many a gallant son of the North. The glory of this day's achievement belongs mainly to the troops under HEINTZELMAN; but Gen. PECK'S Brigade, from the division of Gen. COUCH, under KEYES, and the brigades in the division of SMITH, in the same corps, bore a noble part in the fight. Indeed, great praise is due to the troops of PECK, especially to the Anderson Zouaves, and Baron DE TROBRIAND'S regiment, the Fifty-fifth. Gen. GRAHAM'S Brigade, composed of the First United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, (late Birney Zouaves,) Col. NEIL; First Long Island Volunteers, Col. ADAMS; Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. RIPLEY, and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, were loudly called for, but did not get up till the day was almost won. Col. ADAMS, who was temporarily in command, mistook a general order, and the brigade was not started soon enough in the day. After they did get under way, the five regiments, with the Chasseurs right in front, went on in nearly a double-quick time, despite the rain and mud and closely-packed knapsacks. Our line of battle was formed in the midst of a drenching rain, with the whistling of bullets for our only music. It was then that the day looked dismal indeed. It was the first really active scene these battalions had witnessed. They heard the roar of the guns, the cheers at the charge—saw the wounded brought in on stretchers—but there was no flinching. The Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New-York, the Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, composing DAVEN'S Brigade, (formerly COUCH'S,) were also there. These three brigades, making up the division of COUCH, were on the ground, and, as stated above, two regiments of PECK were especially noted in the engagement. We all missed the familiar face of GRAHAM. In Camp Winfield Scott he was taken sick, and got leave of absence for fifteen days; the time has been doubled, and he is not yet wholly convalescent. We all entertain great confidence in the General, and pray that he may soon be restored to his command by returning health.

Our division rested at Williamsburgh. At the expiration of two days we started "onward to Richmond." The progress of these columns of infantry with lines indefinitely long of stores and artillery, has been necessarily slow. Twelve miles has been the maximum of the advance for any one day. The aspect of the country in some places is inviting; in others extremely forbidding. Here on the right and left are swamps and thickets, the abodes of innumerable frogs and snakes. On the other hand are seen magnificent fields of wheat and oats, luxuriant gardens, and fine old mansions. But a closer view reveals another picture. The mansions are vacant. Not even a chicken, duck, hen or pig is there to render the place homelike. War has banished them all. Skulking negroes are often found on these plainly signs, and large numbers have escaped into the woods from the rebels, and when occasions offer, come within the Union lines and give themselves up. They are miserably ignorant, as a whole; ignorant of everything, save the method of hoeing corn, chewing tobacco and being lazy. They invariably seem to have an indefinite notion "dat dem day Yhankees" have come "Souf" to free them at once. And on this platform they act as soon as they get into our camps.

Nearly everybody was disappointed in the Chickahominy. It was looked forward to as a line across which our passage was to be difficult. But we have left it far in the rear. Bottom's Bridge is a thing of the past. There were no great swamps, and no fortifications at all. As we advanced the rebels fell back, and the creek was crossed without the loss of a man or the drowning of a mule. At Bottom's Bridge, which was burned by the foe, the stream is narrow, fordable, and on either shore marshy. New bridges for infantry and artillery, were thrown across the stream in a short time. The commissary trains and baggage of all kinds have been left on the Eastern side of the creek. Nothing has been brought over save the material of war. The soldiers are incumbered with nothing, not even a blanket—all has been ordered to the rear. The general order also included "all sick men and *cowards*," those who could not dance to the "music of the Union." A *few*, and but few, it must be said with sorrow, responded to the call.

All property is protected by Gen. MCCLELLAN. A strong Provost-guard follows each division, and every house in front and on the flanks is guarded. Though the occupants have fled, the premises are not the less protected. One instance of this will illustrate the whole. Mrs. CARTER, wife of the late Dr. CARTER, owned a fine mansion and a plantation of nearly 2,000 acres, on the rising grounds to the left of Bottom Bridge. Her sons joined the rebel army, her numerous slaves swelled the fatigue parties of our enemy, and she, with her daughters, fled like stricken deers. The Doctor's books were left behind; beds, bedding and furniture remained; in fact, so sudden was the movement, that the widow had no time to get her goods away. The house remains tenantless, and strongly guarded. The widow, had she remained, would have received every possible protection. Another planter, whose estate joined CARTER'S, did not leave, and entertained no such notion. He said Mrs. CARTER was afraid of her own personal safety and that of her daughters, and fled accordingly. In response to a query, the same individual replied, that he had suffered more from the rebels than he had from the Union forces. This has been the constant admission in all quarters. The enemy have labored only to destroy, while the army of the Union is engaged in restoring and building up. The people are all rebels here, without exception; and how Gen. MCCLELLAN can have patience with them, and take their stiff answers and their sour looks, and then guard their property from harm, is something which many good fellows here cannot "see through." But he does it, and has been doing it since he left Old Point Comfort. Hardly can the boys break an old rail fence to cook their rations, for the rotten rails are guarded.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made in front by the Tenth Massachusetts, Col. RIPLEY, and the Chasseurs, commanded by Maj. HAMLIN. They advanced nearly parallel with and close to the railroad track beyond our line of pickets, until the rebel camps were seen. The rebel pickets fell back, and our advance was greeted with several shells, pretty well aimed. The objects of the reconnoissance were satisfactorily effected, and the two battalions returned to camp. The enemy does not seem to be so strong in front of our centre as he is on the right. It is intended to "open" upon them to-morrow. CASEY and COUCH have their divisions planted compactly. Our batteries are all in position in the advance, and everything is in readiness.

The battle in front of HEINTZELMAN, on Tuesday, was distinctly heard raging here. We, of course, know nothing about it, any more than that PORTER was successful, and took many prisoners. A further advance was made by KEYES' entire corps, to-day; so that our outposts are advanced a mile and a half beyond Summit Station, or within *four and a half* miles of the rebel Capital. A small reconnoitering party, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, this morning engaged with a reserve of the rebel pickets. One Union Major and two privates were killed. The rebels were driven in, with a loss of several killed and wounded. These last were brought within our lines, and some of them had their legs amputated. We still hold the advanced posts, and have the railroad in use as far as Summit. The rebels are represented as being in very strong force in front of us, and are only waiting for aggressive measures on our side. I will give you further information of the operations this morning in another letter. The weather is clear and pleasant.

MILES.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE CHASSEURS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Lieut. COZZENS, of the Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, writes to his brother, FREDERICK S. COZZENS, a merchant of this city, the following interesting letter:

IN CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, June 2, 1862.

DEAR FRED.: We had a severe battle last Saturday, in which the Chasseurs took a prominent part. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 27. None of the officers were hurt. I received a shot which passed through my coat, knocking a hole in my memorandum book, carrying away the ring of my watch, and bending a five cent piece nearly double. This probably saved me from at least a severe wound. Drop a line to DAN, and tell him to inform ma that I am not hurt. The enemy got possession of our camp, and ransacked it. I lost my blankets, overcoat, and that little toilet bag which you gave me.

Yours, in haste, E. COZZENS."

## GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

### THE ADVANCE FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

### The First Brigade at Martinsburgh—Preparations for a March on Winchester—Gen. Shields' Fight at Front Royal, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

I have just returned from Martinsburgh, where the First Brigade is rapidly concentrating, with a view to a still further advance. All is quiet there—not a rebel to be seen. The Brigade is under command of Gen. CRAWFORD, who has just taken the place of Col. DONNELLY—not that the latter is not considered competent, but because the General, as a matter of course, ranks him. The change was decided upon before the retreat, and has not, I repeat, been made in consequence of any want of ability on the part of the gallant Colonel. The brigade, as it stands, is rather irregular. It is composed of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania First Maryland, (what is left of the gallant fellows,) which is rapidly filling up, the Fifth Connecticut and the Tenth Maine. Besides the above, there are Capt. HAMPTON'S Battery, which I have written to you about, and about 700 cavalry, sent on by Gen. HATCH, commanding cavalry. All of the above are now at Martinsburgh, with the exception of the Fifth Connecticut, and they are leaving for the same point while I am writing this hasty note; for I must be with them.

The health of the brigade is excellent. I have passed through all the hospital tents and buildings and find all doing well and thankful to Acting Brigade Surgeon HELMER and his efficient assistants, for the care they have received.

Gen. SHIELDS' fight at Front Royal is still the prominent subject of conversation in this portion of the army. It is believed here that the main force of the rebels is marching in to concentrate, with others, in front of Gen. FREMONT, in order to keep him back if possible. But you are in as good a position to learn what is doing there, as we are here, for the present. I do not think, however, you will be long.

It is not supposed that we will remain long at Martinsburgh. The intention, I believe, is to push on to Winchester as soon as possible, in order to avenge the attack which caused us to fall back, under the impression that the circumstances are more favorable.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons who were taken during the retreat, have all been liberated by the rebels unconditionally. Surgeon STONE received his unconditional parole (as it is called) from my old friend Gen. WHEAT, (in the Walker filibuster war in Nicaragua,) now Maj. WHEAT, in the rebel army—a gallant, but misguided man. The Surgeons report that our sick and wounded were kindly treated, and every attention given them that circumstances would allow. Don't credit any of the stories about their going into the hospitals and bayoneting our sick and wounded. Give the devil his due. On the word of our Surgeons, they treated them kindly. Two men (not sick or wounded) were killed in front of one of the hospitals, but that was before the rebels knew that the building was an hospital.

There is nothing further to be written at present, under the censorship, and I am very glad of it, for the rear of the brigade is moving, and Dr. HELMER has just sent me word that if I am with the advance, it is time I was in the saddle. J. R.

### Telegraphic Censorship—The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—Cause of the Movement—A Slight Demonstration by the Rebels.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The contest is over for the present at Harper's Ferry, as the rebels have left *en masse*. My telegrams have given very, very meagre accounts of the state of things existing here meantime. The military supervision has been so restrictive that I have repeatedly questioned whether to stay and attempt to inform you of *anything*, or to leave in despair. I have endeavored, uniformly, to be guided by the instructions to army correspondents from the "Military Supervisor of Army Intelligence," embodied in my parole, yet the total of my first dispatch from here was suppressed at Washington. It comprised an account quite within what I thought I should be allowed to send—of Wednesday's work; the reconnoissance and fight at Charlestown; of a National scouting party routed the night before on Loudon Heights; and of the Wednesday morning's freight train being brought to a halt by two shells fired by the rebels from the Virginia side opposite the Point of Rocks; and embraced the most eventful 24 hours *we* have had here. Gen. SAXTON deputed Acting Brig.-Gen. MILES, the Chief of his Staff, to supervise the dispatch, on the supposition that it would go on his authority direct to the TIMES. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. MERRILL was present, and both gentlemen concurred in seeing no objection to it, and Col. MILES gave it a written indorsement. At the telegraph office the operators said all dispatches must go to Washington. There it was sent and there the message was wholly suppressed.

Since the news of Gen. BANKS' defeat reached here, until last Saturday, and in fact Sunday, Harper's Ferry—including Bolivar, an extension of this village—has been uncertain what would be its fate. The inhabitants—the two or three hundred that are left out of the thousands before the rebellion broke out—during that time, at best, lay nervously and sleeplessly in their beds, and for several nights made a general stampede over the reconstructed railroad bridge across the Potomac into Maryland, men, women and children congregated, contrabands and all, for fear of the descent of an overwhelming force of the rebels, under cover of the darkness, and remained there until daylight and assuring intelligence warranted them to return.

The place selected to meet the advancing enemy was the ridge of Bolivar Heights, an advantageous position, about a mile and a half from the Ferry. On Thursday, Gen. SAXTON became satisfied that the enemy was in the neighborhood with a force quite three to his one, and that he had prepared to commence an attack that night or the next morning; he therefore ordered a general retreat across the Potomac River, to commence about 12 o'clock that night. The soldiers marched down through the streets so quietly that one could fancy their feet were muffled. The citizens huddled along, both colors and sexes, women and little children, some in arms, some carried by fathers and larger brothers, and others fearfully clutching their parents' hands and clothes. The contrabands were loaded down with their characteristic bundles, always present, and always packed up ready for a start. The citizens—such as were free from other more important cares—were carrying such valuables and household articles as came first to mind and hand. Keepers of the little stores here took with them little but the contents of their tills. Their stocks were purposely kept low. There was but one outlet for these motley thousands—the railroad bridge, destitute of parapet or rail, high up in the air. Everyone crowded anxious upon his fellow in the van, and wondered what *was* the reason they *couldn't* get on, ahead there. And the next morning, and all next day, such a sight as was presented! The people relied upon a heavy battery planted upon Maryland Heights, opposite the town; also, if necessary, upon the destruction of the bridge, to prevent the rebels from following them across the Potomac; they therefore retired no further than Sandy Hook, a little straggling village about a mile below, around the spur of the Maryland Heights, which would shield them from any possible firing on this side. Sandy Hook must be styled a village, I suppose, but it is of the rawest and roughest material, on the smallest scale, and of the most primitive construction, that ever was comprehended under that appellation. Yet this was our city of refuge.

There were congregated hundreds of soldiers, arrived and departing, awaiting orders or transportation; almost hundreds of railroad employes, quartered troops along the line, &c., &c., and the citizens and contrabands of Harper's Ferry. The contrabands, for the most part, took the grand mountain sides of Loudon and Maryland Heights for their walls, and the Heavens for their roof. Some white women and children had no other choice. Old sheds and freight cars, stoops, and ledges of the huge, overhanging rocks, also gave shelter to families.

It was the impossibility of a safe retreat in case of defeat, and pursuit by the victorious enemy, which impelled Gen. SAXTON to take this anticipatory step. The troops and citizens must have been destroyed by hundreds in attempting to make their escape across that bridge, under the excitement and pressure of a relentless enemy close upon their heels. But previously he had taken the precaution to plant a heavy siege battery opposite the town, which would probably terrify the enemy into keeping a respectful distance from the place, or cut him up and defeat him if he did not heed the warning; so that the town was not abandoned, in a military sense. Extraordinary means of retreat were provided and in waiting that morning in case of need; but the enemy only appeared on the top of Bolivar Heights, our old position, and received a salute of our siege battery, which caused his precipitate retreat.

On Sunday last we heard a rumor here that JACKSON had met MCDOWELL at Winchester and been defeated; and it was thought possible that the rebels might make a desperate throw for his fortune and come back upon Harper's Ferry. Orders were issued accordingly for the evacuation of Bolivar by the women and children, to clear the way for our shell, should the enemy make his appearance once more. But he has not yet come within several miles; and, as we now hear, probably engaged FREMONT at Winchester yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Gen. SIGEL arrived here, and superseded Gen. SAXTON, as I telegraphed last night, and immediately ordered an advance with a considerable force. The force started yesterday at 4 P. M. As it has full fifty hours the start of the arrival of this letter in the TIMES at any point south, I venture the statement. Yours, J. E.

## THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

### Capture of the Rebel Steamer Gordon, alias Nassau—The Chase—Her Cargo, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

U. S. S. STATE OF GEORGIA, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

I have a brief moment allowed me to furnish you with a few of the principal details attending the capture of the rebel steamer *Gordon*, now yclept the *Nassau*, while attempting to run the blockade off this place, this morning. The weather was thick and foggy, when a gray figure which soon assumed the shape of a ship, was seen to loom up in the distance, bearing northwest, and running direct toward the channel. Chase was at once given by this ship, and signal made to the *Victoria* to chase, to which she promptly responded, each running athwart her bow for the purpose of intercepting her. She was soon within the range of our guns, when a shot from our Parrot was fired across her bow, whose only effect appeared to be that of accelerating her speed. Thinking a more formidable exhibition of power might exercise a healthy and salutary influence, a shot from one of our thirty-twos was fired at her direct. At this period we were all going at full speed, we having the advantage of cutting athwart her bow at an acute angle. Suffice it to say, that we were now rapidly shortening the distance between us, when, after a few well-directed shot, which struck in such close proximity as to render her position somewhat dangerous, she hauled down her colors, (the English ensign, which she had assumed for the occasion,) stopped her engine, and surendered. She has a valuable assorted cargo on board, a large portion of which is composed of the finest English Enfield rifles. She will leave for the North this evening in charge of Lieut. HUXTUN, U. S. N., with a prize crew.

This is the vessel that had the honor of carrying that delectable pair of would-be dignitaries, Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, from this port to Nassau, whence they reimbarked for Europe on the *Trent*, and is commanded by the same officer that had her in charge on that occasion. She appears, however, to have gone out this last time in charge of MAFFITT, late an officer in the United States Navy, who, it is said, left her at Nassau, when the command devolved upon the individual having her in charge at the time of her capture. How and why the one retired and the other assumed command is not very clearly understood, and especially so when we take into consideration the fact that Miss MAFFITT remains on board as a passenger.

The *Gordon* left Wilmington on the 28th of last month, and the *Nashville* is said to have left on the ensuing day or night. The latter is reported to have been under sailing orders at Nassau when the *Gordon* left, and also destined for this port.

This is one of the most important captures since the establishment of the blockade, as she has hitherto managed to evade our fleet with a most singular dexterity. Her career, however, is now about closed, and her end is another practical demonstration of the ancient adage that it is "a long lane that hath no turn."

I may mention that about the time she hauled down her flag, a small boat was lowered from the after part of the ship, by means of which several men made their escape to the beach. A well-directed shot from the *Victoria* is thought to have placed one or two of the fugitives *hors du combat*.

### NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 6.

The gunboat *R. S. Cuyler*, from Key West, ha arrived.

A letter dated Key West, May 30, says:

The Prize Court have now in their hands the cases of over twenty vessels, which represent property valued, at the lowest estimate, at over a million of dollars.

The most valuable prize now in the hands of the United States Marshal is the British steamship *Circassian*, Capt. HUNTER. This ship loaded at Bordeaux, France, in March last, with the following cargo:

1,500 cases sweet oil, 930 hhds. claret wine, 332 half casks do., 107 bbls. brandy, 200 half do., and 538 cases brandy, 17 cases hardware, 30 packages do., 34 casks do., 3 cases engravings, 57 bbls. drugs, 77 cases do., 2 hhds. do., 7 casks do., 17 baskets, 100 kegs paint, 1 keg coffee, 1 case paint brushes, 46 bbls. soda ash, 112 boxes tea, 1,082 bags coffee, 88 cases boots and shoes, 3 cases prepared skins, 41 bags blankets, 4 bales goods, 73 cases linens, 15 cases cream tartar, 9 cases quinine, 2 pipes, 116 quarter do., 165 eighth do. brandy, 846 cases sardines, 26 cases preserved meats, 2 cases confectionery, 4 cases Bologna sausages, 6 do. pens, 15 do. truffles, 10 do. mushrooms, 150 do. prunes, 25 do. absynthe, 200 do. brandy fruit, 25 bags pepper and 30 casks vinegar. The whole valued at over $280,000.

The vessel herself is a first-class steamship, and was formerly employed in the Glasgow line. She is in perfect order. The Prize Commissioner, Mr. G. D. ALLEN, has taken the depositions of the officers and crew and examined the correspondence found on board. He has discovered among a parcel of letters put on board at Bordeaux one in which it is stated by a correspondent in Bordeaux to a New-Orleans house, that the entire cargo and vessel were insured in London offices for 15 per cent. against fire, marine and war risks.

A *bona fide* charter party also turns up, in which it appears that the Bordeaux managers agree to land 1,000 tons of freight in New-Orleans at $40 per ton, and in case they do not succeed in evading the blockade, 15 per cent., in the shape of primage, is to be allowed as a compensation.

The case has been ably argued by District-Attorney THOMAS J. BOYNTON, and the defence have done all in their power to save the ship and cargo. But in our opinion the case is already condemned. We do not see how the Court can restore her. The vessel and cargo will yield, if properly managed, the sum of $500,000.

Besides the *Circassian*, we have in port the following vessels, all of which will be condemned as soon as their cases come before the Judge:

Schr. *Magnolia* and cargo of 212 bales cotton and 600 staves.
Schr. *Newcastle*, 77 bales cotton and 300 bbls. turpentine.
Schr. *Quarry*, with coffee, powder, soda, &c.
Steamship *Swan*, with 950 bales cotton and 300 bbls. resin.
Schr. *Andromeda*, with 597 bales cotton and 1,000 hhds.
Schr. *W. C. Bee*, with 165 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Eugenie*, with 206 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Grace E. Baker*, with 178 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Prudent*, with 100 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Rose*, with 48 bales of cotton.
Schr. *R. C. Files*, with 226 bales of cotton.
Schr. *Cora*, with 212 bales of cotton.
Total bales now in the possession of the Court, unsold, 2,682; valued at $325,000.

A portion of the above cotton has been placed on board the New-York bark *Kate Stamler*, and is now, doubtless, in New-York. Capt. R. W. WELCH, Deputy Marshal, left in the *Baltic* for the purpose of selling this cargo for the United States. The bark *Texan Star*, Capt. PIKE, has been chartered to take the remainder to New-York, and will sail in twenty days.

The steamer *Swan*, from Mobile, with 950 bales, is not yet discharged. Her ground tier is damaged slightly. The cargo of the *Andromeda* is in perfect order, and it will be transferred to the bark *Texan Star*.

The *Andromeda* will, without doubt, be sent to New-York for sale, with the cargo of the *Newcastle*, (turpentine,) and the resin of the steamer *Swan*.

The schooner *R. C. Files* was sold by the Marshal on the 13th, for $1,065. She is now loading for New-Orleans, with coffee, flour, salt, bread, &c. Her name has been changed to *Mary Campbell*. Capt. ROGERS, of Newburyport, goes in her to New-Orleans, as supercargo. This will probably be the first sailing vessel to enter the port since the blockade has been raised.

## GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

### Division of the Force—Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross White River—Reports from Corinth.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
BATESVILLE, Ark., Monday, May 19, 1862.

This command of Major-Gen. CURTIS in the Southwest has been recently divided by an order from Gen. HALLECK to send ten regiments to the Mississippi with the greatest dispatch. They are to reach the river at Cape Girardeau. The divisions are in command of Brigader-Gens. ASBOTH and DAVIS, and consist in part of the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, part of the First Missouri Cavalry, and a full battery. The reports of the rebel Quartermasters at Corinth are said to represent that provisions and forage are exceedingly scarce, and that the army will have either to come out and try and bring on a general engagement, or fall back. Of the true condition of affairs at that point your readers are probably better informed than we can be, as our information is derived from intercepted letters, and the writers can only give individual opinions, which, unless from some one high in authority, cannot be reliable.

Our advance, under Brigadier-Gen. OSTERHOUSE, near the Little Red River, (a tributary of the White River,) had a skirmish on the 19th. Two hundred men were sent out as an escort to a foraging party. They were attacked by about eight hundred Texan Rangers, under COLEMAN, and a band under HICKS. These leaders are notorious scamps and desperadoes. Our party were reinforced and the enemy completely routed. Eighteen were found dead on the field. Of our men, 15 were killed; the wounded and missing numbered about forty. The full particulars of the affair are not at hand.

The Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and a part of Col. WARING'S Cavalry, were in the fight. Names of individuals are not given, but I have no doubt, if the gallant Colonel was there, that his men were boldly and judiciously led to the charge.

Capt. DWIGHT, former Assistant United States District-Attorney with Mr. SEDGWICK, is here, and doing his country good service. His numerous friends, in and out of the profession, will be glad to learn that he is enjoying the campaign.

After spending twenty delightful days in the pretty little town of Batesville, we began our march for Little Rock. As usual, when we move after having been in camp a few days, it is sure to rain, and, true to precedent, we had not gone ten miles from the town before it again commenced. The passage of the White River has to be effected by flatboats, with ropes extended across. This made the crossing of our wagons very tedious. The night set in with torrents of rain and terrible thunder, and with vivid lightning. Tent life became rather precarious, and when morning came the mud and water were two inches deep in the bottom of our temporary habitations. Streams that could be stepped across at dark, at 7 A. M. had to be crossed by swimming the horses. A counter-movement was ordered, the high water rendering it impossible to proceed, and it was feared that the recrossing of White River might soon be impossible.

Gen. STEEL, with his Brigade, has just joined us. He is left as a rearguard at Batesville, but will follow in due time. Great efforts are making at Little Rock, and other points in this State, by Gov. RECTOR and CLAIB JACKSON, to collect hasty recruits to oppose our progress. The utmost consternation prevails among the people, and if they collect any force it can be nothing more than a mob.

During our stay at Batesville we had two balls; both were well attended by the fair sex, who have lost all fear of the "Feds" when they meet them in society. Their flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, as they whirled through the mazes of the dance, attested to the fact that their hearts were in the festivities. When our brave fellows turned their backs on this town, and while our ranks filed through their streets, the bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie," many a young female rebel heart for the first time obeyed the injunction, "Bless your enemies."

## FROM CHARLESTON AND PORT royal.

### Capture of Three Rebel Schooners.

### The National Forces Gradually Investing Charleston.

### SHARP ACTION AT STONO INLET.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 7.

The United States gunboat *Beinville* arrived last night with three schooners in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the *Providence*, *La Croilla* and *Rebecca*, all from Nassau.

She left Port Royal on Monday last. The President's revocal of Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation was well received at Port Royal.

Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston.

A rebel steamer was run ashore on William's Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is still aground.

The schooner *Cora*, prize to the *Keystone State*, is below.

*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 7.*

The United States steamer *Bienville* Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal, *vid* blockading fleet off Charleston. The *Bienville* sailed from this port some two months ago, with ammunition, &c., for the blockading squadron, also supplying the gunboats at Musquito Inlet, since which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers *Stettin* and *Patras*, also three valuable schooners, while endeavoring to run the blockade. The steamers were sent to New-York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of these prizes is about $400,000.

The *Stettin* is loaded with 1,000 boxes of tea, 200 cases of champagne, 40 tuns of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The *Patras* is loaded with arms and ammunition, coffee, liquors, &c. Among the former are fifty cases of arms and 75 tons of powder.

Two of the schooners are registered as *La Creole* and the *Providence*. All are loaded with provisions, &c., and all cleared at Nassau for Charleston.

She brings to this port over 100 passengers—chiefly crews of prizes captured.

The *Bienville* arrived off the Capes of the Delaware on the morning of the 5th. After vainly endeavoring to procure a pilot by signal guns, and the weather becoming thick, thus obscuring the land, came to anchor. The weather brightening up, Acting-Master DILL, U. S. N., a passenger, kindly volunteered to bring her in; anchoring off the Breakwater, she again fired signal guns and rockets, but did not succeed in procuring a pilot until morning. The following is the list of her officers and passengers:

J. R. M. Mullany, Commander.
A. E. R. Benham, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
Frank Smith, Acting Master.
John A. Rodgers, Acting Master.
John A. Barclay, Acting Master.
Edward H. Sheffield, Acting Master.
Isaac T. Coates, Surgeon.
Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Paymaster.
Wm. F. Wright, Chief Engineer.
Henry Hill, Second Assistant Engineer.
Jarad Day, Third Assistant Engineer.
James Fountain, Third Assistant Engineer.
Bernard Kerley, Third Assistant Engineer.
Joseph Smith, Gunner.
Gideon P. Smith, Paymaster's Clerk.
Wm. W. Brant, Acting Master's Mate.
Frank H. Wilkes, Acting Master's Mate.

PASSENGERS.

J. W. King, Chief Engineer Flag-ship *Wabash*.
Victor G. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon.
Major Doughty, U. S. Marines.
J. H. Dill, Acting Master U. S. N. (on sick leave.)
E. K. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.
Lieut. Pratt, U. S. A.
Matthew Porter, Sergeant; William Corwin, Sergeant; D. Sullivan, Corporal Engineers; William Brennan, Steward.
Mrs. Caverley, Capt. John Eldridge, J. M. Eyre, Mr. Sedgwick, Isaac Ames.
*Invalids*—Hannon Carpenter, from U. S. steamer *Alabama*; Daniel Morse, from U. S. steamer *Flambeau*; Wm. Linnegard, from U. S. steamer *James Adger*.
*Machinists from Port Royal*—D. Leo, James McEwan and Patrick Connor.
Thirty-one of the crew, discharged, of U. S. ship *Vandalia*. Also, officers and crews of the following prizes: Steamers *Stettin*, 19; steamer *Patras*, 18; steamer *Elizabeth*, 7; schooner *Cora*, 17; and 17 of the crews of the three schooners. Total, 125.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

### Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 7—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—C. Luling, lady, two children and two servants; Prof. A. C. Joy, lady and child; Mrs. A. Meyers; Thomas Scott, lady and three children; Miss C. F. Simes; Otto Heinze and lady; H. Barnstorff and lady; Miss C. W. Spitta; F. E. Siffken and lady; Miss Julia Bligh; Emil Auger; L. Ringling, and three children; C. Lauteren; Charles Brandes; Mrs. Henriette Marburg and child; Wm. Steinbrinck; Mrs. Therese Klein; Guy Vassar; M. Walters; John Forke, all of New-York; J. S. Waters and son, Baltimore; O. Sacks, lady and two children, Chicago; A. M. Bonati, France; H. Paulsen, Chili; Dr. Menzies, England; W. L. Grun and lady, Washington; A. Georgi, Stuttgart; L. A Manlerre, lady and three children, New-York; Mrs. Clara Dieterle and child, Jersey City; Mrs. Eleonore Ramsperger, two children and servant; Miss Elizabeth Ordner, Mrs. Cacille Preucellier, J. B. Roe, R. Stock, J. Giannini, Cerubini Bronner, F. Borda, A. Borda, M. Borda, Mrs. Christine Hein, Mrs. Catharina Schneider, L. Hernitte, lady and child; Miss Lina Koffler, Miss Catharina Koffler, D. Hafen, Henry Munker and two children, F. Kuster, lady and child; A. Guiterez and son, Johann Bollman, Joh. Geerken, all of New-York; Miss W. M. Stronberg, Miss W. M. Fischer, both of Baltimore; J. D. Allovan, lady and two children, California; Mr. Meyer Kaufmann, four children and servant, Washington; Mr. Desiderio, Chili; Meyer Sam, Harrisburgh, Pa.; John C. Bader, Washington, D. C.; Aug. Haarmeyer, Rev. P. Haberthuer, both of Cincinnati; Theo. Kirchoff, Texas; August Beck, lady and two children; Mrs. Mathilde Wagner, L. Albrec